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IMPROVED LAYERS—BY C. BRICAULT, M. D. V.
APRIL, 1908

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c.—THREE YEARS \$1

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

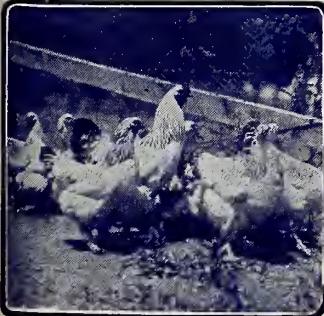
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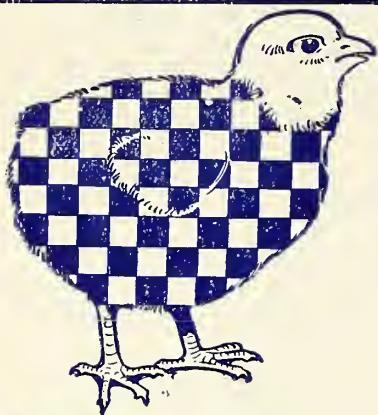
Published

By

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN
COMPANY
Knoxville Tenn.



THE GAPE WORM AND ITS CURE—JUDGE W. W. KULP



WELL
VS.
SICK
CHICKS



Why Do So Many Baby Chicks Die ?
IMPROPER FEEDING

Wouldn't It Pay You to PAY A FEW CENTS Per Bag
More For a Feed Which Will SAVE YOUR CHICKS?

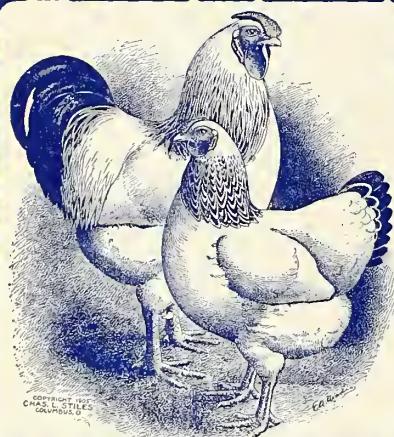
What's the use of going to all the trouble and expense of hatching chickens—and then lose the full profits by letting them go half starved or poorly fed with any old junked together Poultry Feed when you can get the best that money and brains and experience can make?

PURINA CHICK FEED

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Butler's Columbian Wyandottes

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Won first and second cockerels, first and second pullets, first pen
at State Fair, Nashville, September, 1907.
Greater Nashville Show, Jan. 1908, 1, 2 pul, 2 ckl.

Stock and Eggs Always on Hand

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS.

JAS. M. BUTLER, MURFREESBORO, TENN.

BLACK LANGSHANS, 22 1sts AT 5 BIG SHOWS THIS SEASON.

Jamestown Exposition: 1st ckl, 1st ckl, 1st and 2nd hen, 2 and 3 pul, no pen shown.
Nashville, Tenn., January, '08: 1st and 2 cock, 1 and 2 ckl, 1st, 2nd, 4th hen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st pen.
Lexington, Ky., January, '08: 1st cock, 1st and 2nd ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1st pen.
Birmingham, Ala.: 1 and 3 ckl, 1 and 3 hen, 1, 2, 3 pullet, 1st pen.
Bristol, Tenn.: 1, 2, 3 cock, 1 and 3 cockerel, 1 and 3 hen, 3 and 4 pullet, 1st pen.

Eggs from these prize winners, \$3.00 per 15.

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Box 343,

BRISTOL, TENN.

GLENVIEW ORPINGTONS

* S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY *

My breeding pens this year will include such birds as 1st cock, Indianapolis, '07. All my winners at Richmond, '08. Only place shown this season. Send for mating card for further particulars. Eggs will be shipped from nothing but the best. \$2.50 per setting of 15.

B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VIRGINIA.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 4

Knoxville, Tenn., April, 1908

(Whole No. 47) No. 11

IMPROVED LAYERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY C BRICAULT, M. D. V., ANDOVER, MASS.

TO THE average poultryman there is more in the sale of eggs for the market than in any other branch of poultry culture and no subject more interesting than the best method of obtaining the largest number of eggs from his hens at the lowest cost. This subject is one which has occupied my attention for a number of years and one which may be of interest to many, so that what I have to say may do some one good.

Several years ago I became convinced that if I could improve the egg-laying capacity of my Wyandottes it would be by selecting my best layers and mating these with males from my best laying hen. Other breeders of cows and horses were working along similar lines and getting good results, so I reasoned, that I could, by following their ideas breed up my birds so that they would be profitable as egg-layers. After 15 years of trying I know that this is the only way of improving a breed so that they shall be great layers. The only place where I made an error was in the time it would take to obtain visible results. At first I believed that in a year improvement would be easily seen, but only after 3 years was any increase made to amount to anything, but from that on a little was gained every year, and I can see now that it will be many years before my ideal 200 egg hen will be in the majority in my flock. I have had many lay 200 eggs and better, but I mean for the average to lay 200 eggs. Still I believe it is possible, and breeding as above described with intelligent feeding will help us to realize more fully that very profitable hen, the 200-egger.

There is a sort of artificial natural selection which goes on all the time and has gone on since the jungle fowls were domesticated; the hen that lays the most eggs will stand the chance of being more represented in the flock of the next generation, but this process is very slow, there is a much quicker and better way. It is by using trap nests to select the better layers, and breeding from these only; it will save years in

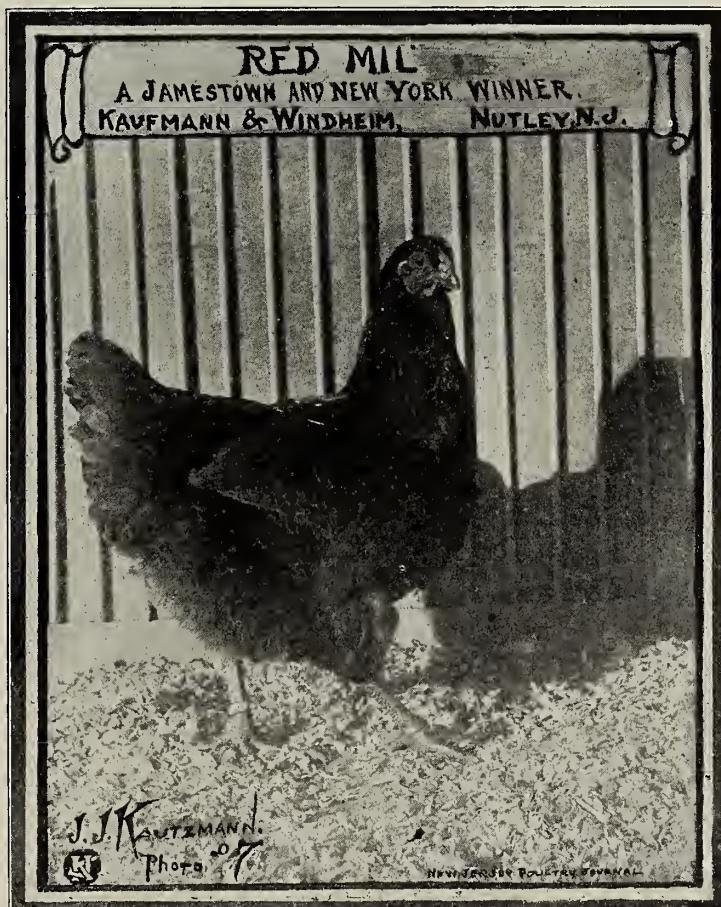
the work of increasing the prolificacy of hens of all breeds.

How to Keep Records.

The first step to take is to equip each pen with trap nests, one to every four hens. I use the "Ideal" and another make now out of the market; both are very satisfactory. The cost need not be high, in fact, considering the work they save they are the cheapest appliance the poultryman can buy; for as I said before, you can not make real lasting progress without them. A great many object to them because they have no time to attend to them; they do not require as much attention as one would at first imagine; once at 10 a. m. and noon a visit has to be made to the house to feed and water and one at 3:30 p. m. The last visit at 5:30 p. m. should not be credited alone to the trap nests; there is feeding and watering to be done. In winter, when eggs have to be gathered oftener in order to keep them from getting chilled there is actually no loss of time resetting the nests. I know of one case where the man of the house is away at 7 a. m., comes home at noon, then not again till 6 p. m.; he uses trap nests, and has a school boy come at recess, 10 a. m.; his daughter gathers the eggs at 3:45 p. m., and he does the rest. In 1900 this man's pullets averaged 96 eggs a piece; in 1907 they averaged 151 eggs each for 150 pullets; his profits last year were \$411.00 from these 150 pullets, above cost of grain and boy's salary. I don't believe he could have done as well without trap-nests. This man would still make a better showing had he followed my advice of breeding

eggs. He believes he can combine highest standard of excellence with highest egg record, and every year keeps his male birds for their beauty of plumage, but of unknown laying percentage. I can't see that he is making much progress in the shape and color of his birds, and he is certainly not making as much headway in eggs as he would were he to use males from his own best layers.

I would strongly advise the majority of poultry keepers



This pullet was in 1st Jamestown pen; 1st Indianapolis pen; 3rd New York pen, 1st in single class, Scranton, Pa.; 1st in single class, Paterson, N. J.; 1st in single class, Morristown, N. J. also won eight specials. Bred, owned and exhibited by Kaufmann and Windheim, Nutley, N. J., originators of the American Beauty Strain of Rhode Island Reds.

to first build up the egg-laying capacity of their hens by correct breeding; then give attention to shape and color as much as you can as you go along. Selling strictly fresh eggs at top market price is a steady source of revenue.

When you have your pens equipped with trap nests you must then have every hen leg-banded, so as to be able to identify her as she is released from the nest. An egg record sheet is kept in every pen and each hen's egg is noted opposite her number on the card. This is then copied into a book at your leisure. Really very little time is required to do all this; when once you get accustomed to it there is pleasure in doing all this.

Feeding.

About the first week of September is the right time to bring up the early hatched pullets and place them in the laying houses. This is a most crucial time for them; taken from the range and placed in yards, green food of some kind must be given them; grass cut with a lawn mower is the best thing you can give for green food. Green food and meat food they must have every day from now on if you want them to do their best. Early cut green clover, well cured, is the next best green food; place it before them in a box with a wire front and keep this box filled every day they are in the house; the same, with beef scraps, place these before them all the time. Grit, oyster shells, charcoal and water they must have, these in the same box with beef scraps, only in separate compartments. You may give as a change, cabbage, mangolds, turnips, but early cut green clover is a necessary food and

one that they will take a lot of and a good egg food. Wheat, oats and a little corn, can be fed morning and noon, in litter. Mash fed in a trough at night, all they can eat, will finish the day's feeding. Mash we feed is made of equal parts by measure of corn meal, bran, ground oats, middlings moistened with warm water, winter and summer.

I wish again to caution you about giving them early cut clover. Don't overlook this feed; it is an absolute necessity if you want your pullets to keep healthy and laying well. There is a lot of nutrition in the dried grass, and it lessens the cost of feeding. If you can not get beef scraps, skinned or whole milk will be a good substitute, but do not omit the water, even when feeding milk. I have known a flock of pullets who were doing fine one winter, but were suddenly deprived of good clean water to go down in their egg yield almost half. Water they must have, even in the coldest weather. Don't be tempted by low priced grain; the very best grain is the cheapest to feed to a good laying flock.

The Importance of the Male Bird Heading Pen.

Be careful to select only healthy, vigorous male birds to head the pens—one whose dam laid a large number of eggs and who was always healthy, and who is well developed and of good size. The more good layers there are in his ancestry the better breeder he will be. A hen whose pullets are good layers, is the one to choose the male bird from. If you desire further information about the above subject I'll be pleased to give it to you if you enclose a self-addressed envelope.

POULTRY WORK FOR APRIL

BY THE EDITOR

APRIL is the month in poultry raising. The way we manage this month will mean failure or success. Look over your breeding pens; see if the birds suit each other. They must be satisfied with their mates to produce best results. If you find a hen neglected by the male or one which will not mate with him, change her to another pen, or you may lose the service of a good bird for a whole season. The early hatched pullets can be used as breeders now. Select the largest, best matured ones and mate to a two-year-old cock. We prefer to use cock birds in all breeding pens, as we found that weak germs were largely due to using cockerels as heads of pens. The eggs would hatch weak chicks, small chicks, or go part of time without incubation, and then the germ would die, or some died in shell at the end of hatch, or pipped shells and then died. A male bird takes from four to six months longer to mature in the American breeds. It is wisest to use a male eighteen months old or older. It is therefore safest not to mate pullets and cockerels.

Most flocks suffer a gradual deterioration from loss of vigor. To guard against this, never under any circumstances breed from a bird which has ever once been ill. We know it's hard to lose the services of a fine bird, but you use it at a great risk to the vitality of your flock. The common question asked a breeder is, how many fowls have you? Quality, not quantity, should be our motto. Better a few good ones. Get quality first, you can have quantity after that. Vigor in a flock means money to the owner, it means better layers, larger birds, more birds of show quality. Don't doctor your flock. Better use all precautions beforehand and prevent sickness. Many of our readers are buying stock or eggs now. Good poultry and eggs, like any other good stock, is not cheap. Don't buy real cheap, you'll get only as much as you pay for. Better put your money in a few good ones than have a lot of second or third class birds, or eggs. No one can afford to sell good stock or eggs at market rates.

We can't for the life of us see why people expect to get good poultry stock for little money, when they do not expect this with any other stock. We saw a farmer pay \$450 for a boar pig and 75 cents for a cockerel and then kick because he did not get a show bird.

We must have fertile eggs this month. Feeding is a most important help to this end. Use plenty of litter to feed in. Green food, green food, and then more green food if your pens are confined; beef scraps every day. A variety in grains will help. Now that it is hot in the middle of the day, pay particular care to have fresh, clean water and plenty of it. A fine green feed is sprouted oats. A bushel of oats is soaked in warm water for 24 hours, then spread out in box two inches deep and watered every day with

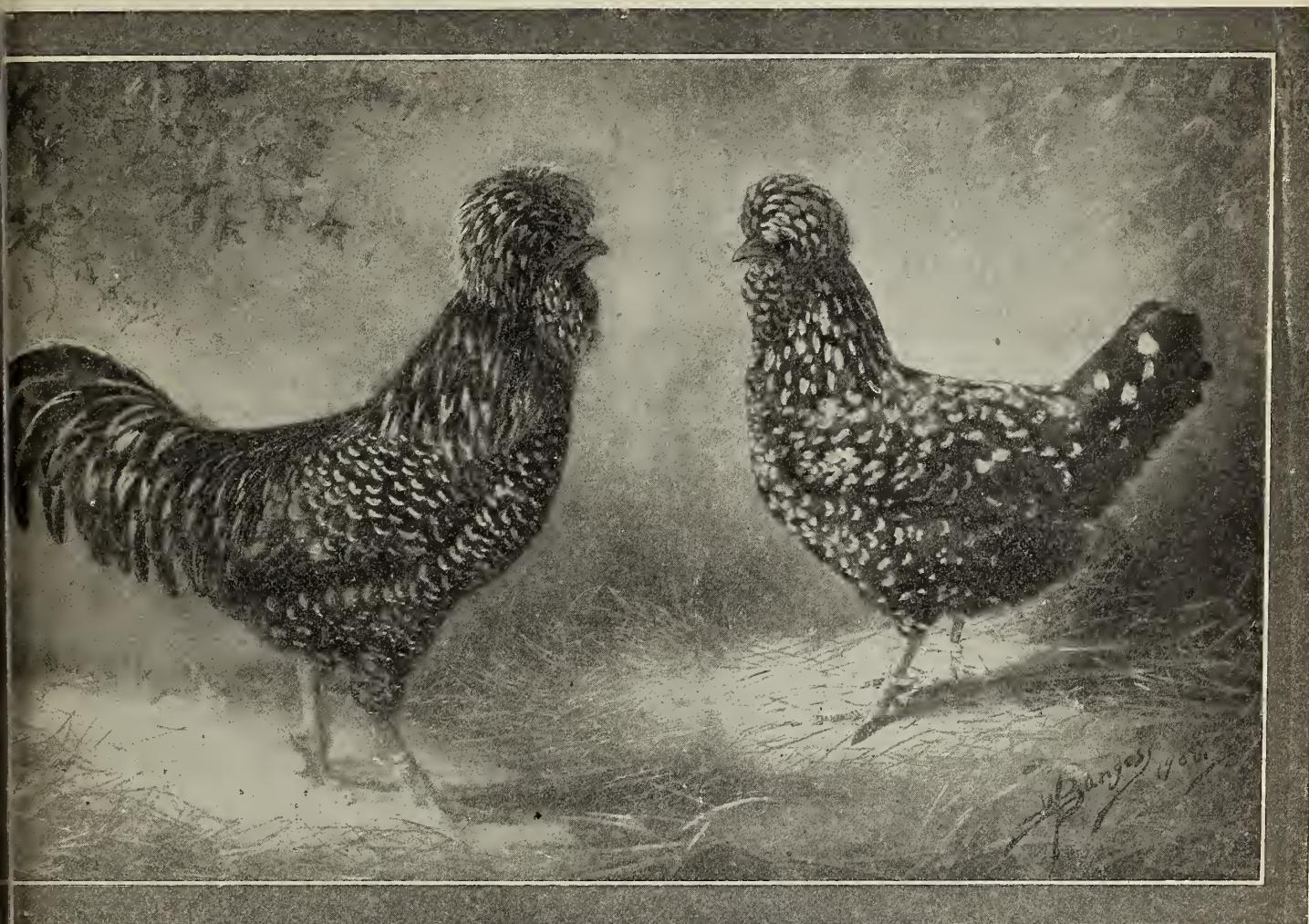
warm water, then fed when sprouted, cut in foot square chunks. The birds then get oats and green feed at same time. Oats are undoubtedly the best main feed for breeding stock. You must mix brains in your feed for best results. Grit, grain, greens, and gumption tell the whole story. Cut down the corn ration some these days, tho' for free range chicks it is all right. Clean up houses and yards. Go after the lice and mites, get them now before they have a chance to multiply. It has been said that a louse which comes into

SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID.

In order to comply with the regulations of the Post Office Department we find it necessary to take the names off our books of those of our subscribers who have failed to renew their subscriptions; and this will serve as an explanation to all such why The Industrious Hen fails to reach them after this issue unless their subscriptions are renewed. We do not like to lose an old subscriber, and offer elsewhere in this issue several combination offers by which two or more of the best poultry journals in the world may be had at half price, for a short time only. Friends, you may never have such another opportunity. Any one of the publications are worth to any poultryman many times what they cost. Send in your subscription today.

the world at sunrise is a grandfather by sunset. This is just the time to whitewash. Clean out nest frequently and renew the materials; the best way is to burn over the boxes with a little kerosene.

Try a feed of chopped onions once a week—onion tops will do, it's a good tonic. To get best results you must so arrange your houses, yards and fences that you can control your fowls at all times. Try a few trap nests this month. You will get a lot of valuable information about your birds which you can get no other way.



Two Houdans of Quality owned by Dr. G. W. Taylor, Orleans, Indiana. Value, \$1,500. Cock won first at Chicago and also won first as cockerel at Boston, 1907. He is a son of "Express," the famous 287 egg hen. The hen, "Lady Grace," won first at Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Send to Dr. Taylor for his finely illustrated catalogue.

WHY I BREED HOUDANS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY DR. G. W. TAYLOR, PRES. NAT'L HOUDAN CLUB.

I AM asked this question many times, and to answer it in full each time would require about all the time I have at my disposal.

In a general way I will try to give a few of the most important reasons why I breed Houdans, which for the most part, I have given many times before, but the oft told story is often the most interesting. In this connection I will say that I never tire of telling the story, and Houdans become more and more interesting to me all the time.

The first reason why I breed Houdans, speaking in a general way, is because they combine attractiveness with usefulness. To be more specific, I will enumerate the many points of excellence in Houdans, but do not wish to be understood as trying to detract in the least from other breeds. The Houdan is a distinct breed of fowls with distinctive qualities. They are unlike other fowls in many respects. While they in a way combine the good points in the smaller and larger breeds, yet they are very much unlike the smaller breeds, except as to laying qualities, and very much more unlike the larger breeds from the fact that they have more activity. In comparing them to other breeds I would say that I have found them to lay more eggs than Leghorns, on the same or less amount of feed, and are better size for table use. In comparing them with the larger breeds I find them to be as easily confined, yet much more active. With the medium weight breeds, they have the same advantage over them that the Leghorns have, that is, they are non-setters and better layers.

Now, as I said, to be more specific as to why I breed

Houdans—First, I breed them for their large, white eggs which they lay in such great numbers, and in the coldest of winter weather at that. In size the Houdan egg will average one-half larger than the eggs of some breeds, and from one-fourth to one-third larger than the eggs of almost all breeds. Those eggs are as white as snow and very choice for fancy market. Hatched from April to June and even in July they make the best of winter layers. I have had many breeders tell me that June hatched chicks of any breed would not do well, but most breeders of exhibition stock will say that June or even July chicks will mature best for the winter shows. Owing to the great demand for Houdan eggs last season we did not set many eggs until late in May. Those hatched in June were given plenty of shade and watched closely for lice. They grew from the start, and many of them commenced laying in December.

Another reason why I breed Houdans is because of the fact that they make one of the finest table fowls of any breed that I have bred so far. They carry extra large thighs and a plentiful supply of delicious, white breast meat. The Houdan is of sufficient size to be well adapted to table use, for in addition to its being a very finely flavored fowl, it is plump and heavy. I have hens weighing six to nine pounds, and while the standard only calls for a six pound hen, I find them easily averaging seven pounds without being fat. In fact the Houdans never get too fat to lay. They are in this respect like the Mediterranean breeds, and are much too active to take on any over surplus of fat.

Another reason why I bred Houdans is because of their

great beauty and attractiveness. While the entries at our shows are small in the Houdan class, yet they attract more attention than a dozen of the more popular breeds, but Houdans are fast coming into their own, and the writer predicts that in ten years from now they will be as popular as almost any of our American breeds. The Houdans are indeed strikingly beautiful, and many persons breed them for this point alone. This quality of attractiveness is blended with the highest degree of utility. The Houdan is essentially a fowl for the fancier and practical poultryman; for the fancier because the demand is many times greater than the supply, because it is a live breed and constantly growing in favor, and because it requires great skill in breeding to the same degree of perfection as has been attained in other breeds; for the practical poultryman because of its desirable qualities as a table fowl and egg producer, because of hardiness and quick growing qualities.

There are many other good reasons that make the Houdan an almost ideal fowl for any purpose for which fowls are bred.

Then they are active, healthy, quick growing, quick to mature, light feeders, non-setters, ideal winter layers, famous table fowls, layers of large sized, white eggs, beautiful and highly profitable.

These last two reasons are the main reasons why I breed Houdans. I find them very profitable because there is a greater comparative demand for them than for any other breed. In fact, breeders cannot supply one-tenth the demand, and the prices paid for good stock is higher than for other breeds. Fanciers and others who are awake to this fact are now taking them up in preference to other breeds. The writer would be pleased to correspond with any one interested in Houdans and will answer all questions submitted to the best of his ability.

CARE, BROODING AND FEEDING, ETC.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY WILBER BROS.

HAVING this season been asked by so many of our appreciated patrons, and others as well, our method of caring for, feeding and brooding of chicks, from our incubators to maturity, we take pleasure in giving you some "shoulder talk" on long tried methods that have been more than satisfactory to us for years, and by which our many noted winners and great layers have been each year reared.

In explaining this important question we will take for granted that you have followed the incubator instructions to a dot on the incubation of eggs and have now brought to life into your nice little fluffs, and have, after the hatch let your chicks alone, without feed or water in the machine, for at least thirty-six hours, but have had your brooders fired up and running two or three days at a temperature of 95 degrees, and that you have bedded the part of the brooder under the hover with about one-half inch of clean white sand, and on top of that sand you have evenly spread about the same amount of some finely cut straw not over one-quarter inch in length. In fact we mostly use some of the prepared, shredded green cut clover, meal, or the shredded alfalfa meal, which is excellent for the little chicks to pick at. See that you have cleaned your little chick watering fount, holding about one quart of clean water, and have located the fount in one side or end of the brooder close to the hover and filled the hover with fresh, clean water, putting in the fount a couple of pieces of gum asafoetida about the size of a small marble to prevent disease in your chicks. Place a small board on each side and at the front of your brooder and place a supply of chick grit, the "white kind," and a supply of charcoal on the boards and about in the brooder.

You are now ready to move your chicks to their new home. Let this be about two o'clock in the afternoon and see that all are put comfortably under the brooder hover and they will work out and get a drink and supply themselves with the grit and charcoal. After a couple of hours comes their first food—you having the day before packed up a good pan of corn meal, with little or no salt, but having used enough

of some good, prepared coarse beef scraps to shorten the bread. Mix a couple of hard-boiled eggs and bread together to a crumbly state, and sprinkle on the boards to every fifty chicks, which is plenty for any brooder. About a good tablespoonful to each board is sufficient. Then peck on all sides of the brooder with your finger and see the chicks take their first meal. For the first week you should feed the little chicks at least four to six times daily just what they will quickly eat up and no more; finally at the end of the first week add a little of some real good prepared chick feed. Never feed sloppy feeds. At the end of the first week you should have adjusted the heat under the brooder to run at about 90 degrees; "under the hover," the third week heat should be 80 to 85 degrees; fourth week heat about 70 degrees, and then heat about 60 degrees, gradually running the heat entirely out, according to the feathering of the birds, but never allowing the heat to go too high, as too much heat causes bowel troubles, and weakness in legs. When your chicks are three to five days old, if the weather is warm enough, allow the chicks to go down into the nursery, where you should have about two inches of litter, finely cut straw, and scatter some chick feed. Most all grain feed is fed in litter and chicks made to work. Watch them scratch and grow, always keeping in mind cleanliness and plenty of fresh water and grit at all times and a little beef scrap for them to pick at after the first week. At ten days to two weeks old your chicks should be, after the sun gets up and warm, turned into the brooder run, and when strong enough turned out in a run where you should have green grass; and if not, take a small cabbage and cut with a pen knife in top of the head very fine. Now that you have gotten your chicks at four to six weeks of age you are about ready to remove them from the brooder to their new, fresh runs, or at eight weeks to their colony houses, where twenty-five will do fine, having at this age gotten them down to feeding three times daily of chick feed course—cracked corn, rye, or wheat and oats; in fact, a variety of small grain; and, four times a week a little mash of grain as above. Mix crumbly, with wheat bran, using sour milk for wetting mash, and lots of grit and fresh water, and your chicks will be laying and ready for winter early.

PROFIT IN PEKIN DUCKS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY OSCAR WELLS.

IN times of panic, like this last winter has been, the fancy poultry business is likely to come to a standstill. Not so, with the Pekin duck business, as it holds its own in all kinds of difficulties. It is not only a fancy business but a money-making business in more ways than one. Some people say a duck eats its head off, but this is not so.

Little ducks can be made to weigh an average of four pounds at eight weeks of age and sell in the city for from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound from May 1st to June 15.

The old ducks, after laying, or the young ones after full growth, which are to be kept for the next year's flock do not need to be fed heavily. Those for show purposes, of course, should be kept well fed. The young ducks are easily cared for, being better not to have swimming pools. They have no diseases like chickens and not one dying where dozens of chickens do.

In feeding the young use some kind of a commercial meat mixed with a bulky ground feed.

The old ducks begin laying the first of February or before and continue laying up to about July, seldom missing a day when once started. Eggs bring from thirty to thirty-six cents in New York up to Easter. Chicago is getting to be one of the largest markets we have for green ducks.

The feathers are no little item where the old ducks are picked through the summer after the laying season closes. They are fine and soft and of the purest white from this kind of duck, and are almost as desirable as white geese feathers.

Nine years ago I first started in this business having increased the size of flock from time to time, and now keeping 200 or more laying ducks and am still unable to keep up with orders.

Money invested in this way brings a large profit. If I raise a duck for forty cents, at eight weeks old, sell it for eighty, I am making one hundred per cent profit on my investment.

WHITE DIARRHOEA

PT. WOODS, M. D., associate editor of the *Reliable Poultry Journal*, in discussing "white diarrhoea" in incubator chicks has the following to say: "A bowel trouble in the form of diarrhoea or "white diarrhoea" is one of the most common diseases of small chicks. Diarrhoeas in small chicks are very similar to diarrhoeal diseases of children and arise from similar causes.

"During the past year or two several investigators have endeavored to show that white diarrhoea and other diarrhoeas are more common among incubator hatched and brooder chicks than those reared under hens. I have carefully investigated this matter and do not find any ground for attributing the cause of this trouble to the method of incubation employed, whether artificial or natural.

"In cases coming under my observation during the past several years there have been proportionately quite as many cases of bowel trouble among hen hatched chicks at the same season of the year as among brooder chicks. Many investigators are misled in their observation in this regard owing to the fact that such a considerable portion of chicks are hatched in incubators and reared in brooders nowadays as compared with those brought up by the so-called natural method. Naturally a greater number of artificially reared chicks come under observation, and from this fact, their numbers make a deeper impression upon the observer, leading to hasty conclusions as to the percentage of chicks affected with diarrhoea. Were it possible to obtain reliable statistics I feel sure that it would be demonstrated that quite as great if not a greater percentage of hen-hatched chicks are lost through diarrhoeal diseases than are brooder chicks.

"In the majority of cases diarrhoea in chicks is simply a case of acute intestinal indigestion, dependent chiefly upon the inability of the intestinal organs of the bird to digest the foods administered. The undigested foods act as an irritant and diarrhoea results. All conditions of bad hygiene, careless feeding, too little or too much heat, impure drinking water, infected food and unsanitary surroundings are all cause of diarrhoea.

"Should the diarrhoea persist, obtain from any homeopathic physician or homeopathic pharmacy some tablets of mercury bi-chloride 1-1000 of a grain drug strength each, and dissolve ten of these in each pint of drinking water, allowing the chicks no other drink.

"Keep the chicks confined close to the brood coop or brooder while under treatment. Be sure that they have an opportunity to get comfortably warm at all times. Do not let them huddle in sunny spots, and keep their quarters dry and clean. For a little while each day expose all parts of the brooder or brood coop to fresh air and sunlight.

"If these rules of prevention and treatment are carefully followed the poultryman will have little to fear from diarrhoea in small chicks."

Dr. Woods is known as one of the ablest poultry writers in the country, and it is probably out of place for one who knows so little concerning the industry to differ from that gentleman in his teachings regarding "white diarrhoea" in young chicks.

The writer is one of the few who claim that the thin white discharge that appears within a few days after the chick is hatched is a fault in the incubation. Our own experiments have demonstrated points so contrary to the accepted teachings to such an extent that we are compelled to incline to the belief that one must be guided by actual experience.

The fact that this complaint appears in chicks hatched both artificially and naturally does not prove that it is not a fault of incubation, because we can err with the hens as well as machines.

We agree with the doctor that in a "majority of cases diarrhoea in chicks is simply a case of acute indigestion," the same that attacks many infants in the human family. But the peculiarity of the "white diarrhoea" is that in a vast majority of the cases where chicks die within a few days after being hatched, it will be found upon dissecting the young bird that the egg yolk has not been assimilated. It cannot be said that nature intended such a state of affairs to exist and the mere fact that it does exist is sufficient ground to probe for the cause and remove it if possible.

We have stumbled against it, both in natural and artificial incubation, and it does not detract from the merits of any machine when chicks are produced with this fault. We are

rather inclined to believe the methods of operation should be criticised and the operator led away from the conditions surrounding the eggs in process of incubation.

We make a decided distinction between "white diarrhoea" and the ordinary form of bowel trouble due to chilling or improper feeding. We have had the white discharge appear in chicks before they were fed—before they had an opportunity of developing intestinal indigestion because of irritating food.

In our negative experiments we have repeatedly produced chicks with this ailment. Recently in one experiment of this kind we hatched about seventy per cent of a small lot of eggs—or nineteen chicks. These were brooded in the nursery drawer of a large fresh air incubator. In a few days thirteen died, with this fault in evidence. The other six prospered and were confined in the same nursery drawer for six weeks or more without injury. Dissecting the dead ones showed the fault in incubation simply because the experiment was made for opposite results.

One week later another machine was started with a small lot of eggs, only twelve of which proved fertile. This machine possessed a down current of air, and under previous conditions it was impossible to mature the germs—many would die from the fifth to the tenth day. But this time the air currents were eliminated and the eggs protected. Life was held in the twelve fertile eggs until the eighteenth day, when one chick died. On the nineteenth day three more died, and on the twenty-first day one chick hatched and the remainder died in the shell. An examination of the eggs failing to hatch disclosed chicks in an undeveloped condition, with a state of affairs inside the shell that demonstrated the value of ascertaining to what extent the chick could be retarded in its development by a lack of ventilation, even though the proper heat was furnished. The one chick that hatched died within thirty-six hours.

When this condition of affairs exists in chick life there is a cause, no matter whether artificial or natural methods are employed.

By closely confining a hen beneath a machine and endeavoring to treat the eggs under the hen and in the machine alike, we produced chicks from both that were afflicted with this ailment.

When a chick is hatched and is unable to pull itself together and at least start upon its career as nature intended, it must be admitted that something is wrong. We tried every remedy known to us in an endeavor to arrest the discharge and assist in the assimilation of the yolk, but the efforts were in vain. It cannot be credited to a weakness in the breeding stock, because when chicks were hatched from the same class of eggs, but under different methods, one lot would grow and prosper, while the other lot would die from "white diarrhoea."

The fact that our negative experiments disclosed the presence of this ailment impresses upon our mind the belief that many attempts with both incubators and hens are negative, and that many chicks die simply because they were not hatched properly.

Investigation and study will reveal many peculiarities and faults in developing chicken life, and the writer believes that if more of the failures were investigated we would not have so many apologies to make.

Ventilation and moisture are essential in both methods of incubation. Ventilation is necessary in order to afford the chick the proper means of development, although it will grow within the shell even though cut off from any circulation of air. But by retaining an excess of noxious air within the machine and preventing the evaporation demanded by nature, we find on the twenty-first day in the thick-shelled eggs a chick in an undeveloped state, with the moisture inside the shell inclined to be "gummy." The "hatch" does not drag along, but the chicks die. On the other hand, if the ventilation is excessive the germs will be slaughtered by the air currents. A moderate system of ventilation and moisture will hatch chicks free from "white diarrhoea." In all cases where chicks die within a few days after being hatched we advise dissecting the youngsters.

With all due respect to those who claim such faults in incubation do not exist, we still maintain they do, and can substantiate by producing chicks that will be afflicted with this ailment, and from the same class of eggs produce chicks that

will grow and prosper, confining both lots in the same brooder and giving all the same feed.

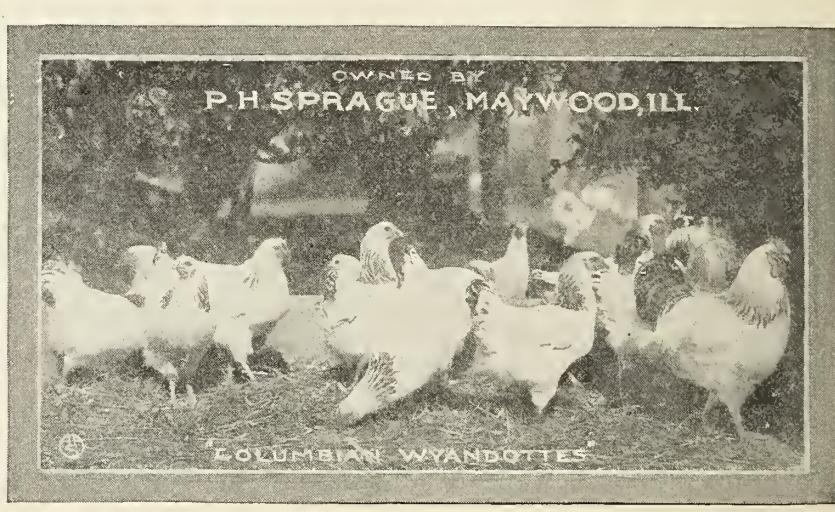
It is good for the industry to probe such matters rather deeply. The best cure for the ailment will be found in its prevention, and the prevention will be found when the operator begins to study the questions of ventilation and moisture.

In endeavoring to cut off the circulation of air about the eggs it would as a matter of course, retard ventilation. And with the cutting off of the proper amount of air necessary to promote a healthy growth, we secure a weak chick.

Chicks hatched with a plentiful supply of fresh air do not contract "white diarrhoea," while those hatched with an excess of impure moisture are weak, and unfinished. Whenever we see a chick exclude itself from the shell with its yolk sac not entirely drawn into the body we know that the ventilation has not been sufficient, and if the eggs run uniform in porosity of shell, we look for a weak lot of chicks.

And moisture has its say, too. When ventilation is increased added moisture is beneficial in order to counteract the effect of the increased current and prevent excessive evaporation.

Chicks hatched with fresh air and moisture will thrive and prosper. After several weeks they may die from bowel trouble, due to improper feeding. Generally in such cases the chicks will "paste up behind." But when hatched with insufficient ventilation "white diarrhoea" will appear and the chicks will die at the age of from three to six days old. In all such cases we advise an investigation of the method of incubation and a study of ventilation. If properly hatched they can be raised with a jug of hot water, but if there is fault in incubation the best brooder on earth and the most careful management will be of no avail. This applies to both artificial and natural methods. We have produced the ailment with both.



THE GAPE WORM AND ITS CURE

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE W. W. KULP.

THE eastern counties of Pennsylvania have long been known in market circles for the high class young produced. This class has been named Philadelphia chickens. They have been raised almost entirely on the dairy farms of Bucks, Montgomery, and Chester counties. Bucks and Montgomery furnish the best. This reputation was produced over forty years ago. You see it was done long before the raising of chickens was thought of as a business for men. These chickens were raised almost entirely by the women, the wives of the Pennsylvania German and the Dutch. There is a difference, although both have been the best farmers in the world; take them as a class, and they are to-day the best farmers in the world. The point I wish to make, as well as give credit to whom credit is due, is that these farmers have been stocked with chickens for almost a hundred years, and they have been stocked with about all the enemies of the poultry tribe, too. And one of the worst that is on every farm is gapes.

All readers of the press know the gapes are caused by the growing and multiplying of the gape worm in the wind pipe of the small chick. The worm, when full grown, is about one inch long when stretched on a board, but when in the chick is but little over one-half inch. It is a double worm; that is, the male and female are together as one worm.

They fasten themselves on the side of the wind pipe and suck the blood. This causes some uneasiness to the chick, and partially fills the pipe. The chick tries to throw it out by making a noise we call sneezing. As the worms multiply the pipe fills and the chick strangles if not relieved. The age they get the worms is from two and one-half weeks up to eight weeks old. When they have grown for eight weeks, they are too large for the worms to get in, or if one or so do they are dislodged before they can do harm.

You will likely ask how the worms get in. How they get into the pipe I do not know, but it is accepted that they are taken in by the chick eating earth worms that are in the gape

infested ground. Now, remember; it is not the earth worm's fault that he causes the trouble, for if the chick had not scattered the seed all over the ground by sneezing them out and all the other ways they do it, the earth worm would not have them. They cannot breed in the earth worm, and if no chicks are raised on this ground for three years you will find that the ground is about free of the gape worms. This is one good thing, they will die out.

I have raised chickens on ground until not a chick would live, but on clean grass sod. Then I built six pens on this same ground, making each pen twelve feet square. Over this twelve feet I scattered one-half bushel sharp air-slacked lime. This is strong enough to kill all vegetable and worm life as well. In each pen I put a brooder with fifty chicks, or three hens with fifty chicks—seventeen to each hen. These chicks I supplied with all kinds of feed, including grass, which I had killed, you will call to mind, and meat I killed, so I supplied all that; so they are not only penned away from the gapes but they grow so that when they are let out at the end of eight weeks they will have eight weeks of size, or they may yet be caught. This works well, only they are out in the weather, and the brooders are not as convenient to attend on rainy days, and unless very roomy the chicks are penned too close those wet days. My next move was to build sheds open to the south. On the front I used wire and lath. These are very much better for the one who attends and for the good of the chicks. They are kept in these sheds eight weeks, too. They will not do quite as well the last two or three weeks, but they are much better off than if on the gapey ground.

The next plan to avoid the gapes is to put the coops and brooders on ground where no chicks have been raised over three years. The trouble with this plan is that they must often be taken some distance from the building, requiring quite a walk to feed them. This is not all, for they are exposed to the full play of the crows and hawks; but

it is better to have some taken and have the rest in fine condition than to have them all stunted. I prefer the shed plan, as it will save the largest number.

The best plan is to get from ten to twenty bushels of lime each spring and spread it over the run or plot where the chicks are raised. This will keep the gapes in restraint, if it does not eradicate them entirely. The lime costs, delivered here, fourteen cents a bushel. The only trouble with this plan is that very few will spend the money, thinking they will avoid them some other way, and save the cost of the lime.

No doubt you are looking for a cure after the chicks have the worms. I am sorry to say I know of no sure and certain cure. The worms are so large that it requires something so strong to kill the worms that you will kill the chick. Some depend on feeding onions from the time they will eat them. I think they will help to kill the worms when they are very small. A good strong poultry powder will do about the same thing, or better.

I have relieved a good many chicks with a wire gape extractor I make out of number thirty tinned wire. It is adjustable and will fit any chick, but if the chick is less than four weeks old they are hard to treat, if the worms are down in the lower end of the pipe. In using such means always use something that will entangle the worms, turning the wire, or whatever you use, as you put it down. This is the most important part of the operation, for if you just push it down you will simply ram the worms and blood down where the pipe is smaller, and they will strangle at once. You must use judgment, too, and not cut too much blood loose at once. If you find the chick is bleeding after the first try for worms, or if you brought out some, better leave it until the next day to try for the rest, or to see if there are any more. The blood will strangle them if too much flows. This way of cure is too slow for many birds, but it is a great help where the flocks are not too large.

It is far better to keep the chicks from the gapes, and feed and push them to the size where the gapes cannot hurt them. It pays to feed well, whether you fear gapes or not.

THE TROUBLESONE GAPE WORM.

J. D., East Arcade, N. Y.: I live on a farm, but have had so much trouble with my small chickens dying with gapes, and my turkeys when pretty large. They will be dumpish a few days and then die, it seems to me from a gape worm. Will you please send me a cure?

Do you know that you have made a record? You are the first person I ever knew to ask about the gapes at the right time, viz., before the season instead of in the midst of the trouble or after hatching was about done!

It goes to my heart to think of the numberless anxious farm women who struggle along year after year with this incubus, when it isn't really in the least necessary. If chickens get the gapes when very young, it is a tough proposition to cure them, and they are far better off not to have it than to have it and be cured. Chickens breathe rapidly, and they need a lot of air after the first few days from the egg. Cutting off their air supply invariably stunts them, and it doesn't matter much whether it is a smothery brooder or coop or whether it is a worm in the windpipe that shuts off the wind. If the air supply is scant the chick suffers, and that is a point for every chicken raiser to make a note of.

The cheapest, best, easiest way to overcome this trouble is to raise the chicks on "new ground," which is, in chicken raisers' speech, ground not previously occupied by chicks, at least, for some years back. Last year a woman of my acquaintance raised practically every chick hatched—something like one hundred and fifty—by this expedient, when she had before struggled for years to get a few weazened specimens through the gapes.

We need to understand what is called the life-history of the pests that trouble us. That is the first thing that our entomologists at the stations ask about any new one. That fixes the treatment which is to free us from him. The gape-worm first, is a worm; let nobody doubt that! I may have said that a man got up before a crowded Institute where I was "talking chicken" and denied this, on the ground that he had never seen anything but mucus in the windpipes. Don't let that bother you! Other folks have seen them, twenty or more at a time. The gape-worm egg exists over winter, and hatches when it is warm enough and moist enough in the spring. To dodge him, if you cannot possibly have fresh ground, keep the birds as near bone-dry as to quarters as

possible and use dry feed. Keep the chicks on a board floor for the first two or three weeks. If that isn't feasible, make a small, bare yard on drained soil; disinfect it thoroughly, and yard each young brood in it for the first three weeks. The chicks are not then immune, but the windpipes are larger, so that they can get through better. Let no one delude himself, however, into thinking they will be as good as if they did not have the gapes at all.

As to turkeys, they are more difficult to handle than chicks, and are more sure to die from gapes when once infested. Don't keep them with the hens at all if you can help it. Some claim that the hens carry the gapes from year to year. I have never seen an adult fowl with the gapes, but I suppose that does not prove that they never have them. Caution is best where there is any question. If a hen with gapes were placed with her chicks on new ground the new ground could hardly save them. I hope you will have good success this year.

There are several methods of treating the chickens, either with worm killers directly in the windpipe, with worm remedies through the stomach, or with lime and smoke treatments through the windpipe. The most barbarous of all is the individual extracting treatment, no matter what form it takes. The windpipe treatments are often quite successful, but no other method comes near the treatment that handles the problem in advance by keeping the chicks away from the gape-worm eggs.—C. S. Valentine in *N. Y. Tribune Farmer*.



RED PRINCE

First prize S. C. Rhode I. Red cockerel at Columbus, O., Feb. 1908. Winner of shape special and A. P. A. medal for best cockerel. Another one of Miles Poultry Farm's famous R. I. Reds.

WOMEN AS POULTRY RAISERS.

Written for The Industrious Hen by Mrs. Francis Spain Griffin.

Among the many different occupations, a woman will find none more pleasant and profitable than that of poultry raising.

Naturally, she is better adapted to it than a man for she is more patient and enduring and will study the individual habits and characteristics of her different fowls. Many a woman of today is supporting herself by raising poultry.

What woman does not want pin money such as Easter hats, matinee tickets, etc? Here is the chance—raise poultry. There is the young girl who is compelled to gain her own livelihood. I should strongly advise her to give up an office or store position and invest what capital she may have in a few good fowls. It may be contradicted, but I dare assert that if she will give them the proper care and attention she will never have cause to regret buying them.

Instead of being confined indoors she is out in the fresh air and sunshine where she can relax her tired brain and give her body its much needed healthful exercise.

Again, she has no exacting employer to contend with, no eccentric customers to deal with, no board bill or car fare to pay, and best of all, she need not leave "home and mother." These are only a few of the many reasons why poultry raising should be adopted by women in preference to a store position. In fact, I do not think that all of them could be told in the limits of an ordinary book, so I shall bring the subject to a close here.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors.

Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

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Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

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If a large letter "X" is stamped in the panel at the left of this paragraph, it means that the time for which you paid your subscription has expired and, unless renewed before the next issue, will be discontinued; therefore, if you do not want to miss THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE. Do not fail to send us either 50 cents to pay for your subscription for another year, or \$1.00 to pay for the paper for the next three years. Better send \$1.00 and have the best and most helpful and practical poultry journal found in the world coming to you regularly every month for the next three years.

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If you receive a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN you are invited to subscribe for it. You may never get another copy, and if you like it, mail us 50c for one year, or \$1 and have it come to you for three years. Thousands are doing this now and you will never regret it. In sending your subscription if you have a friend who would like to see a sample copy, send us their name and address, but send your own subscription RIGHT NOW. Do not put it off because you are busy, but DO IT NOW. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED

We want an agent on every Rural Route in the country to solicit subscriptions for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. We have a liberal proposition to make and a hustler can make good money. We have solicitors who make as high as \$10.00 per day. Others make from \$3.00 to \$6.00. If you want to make some easy money, send for our proposition.

The easiest way to break up a broody hen is to move her to a house or pen with only the bare ground. Some use **Breaking Up** a coop on the ground; others a coop with **Broody Hens** slatted bottom on the wall or hung up in a pen. An effective way is to put the broody hen in the pen with your surplus cockerels. The following is a unique method, written of by a young lady in Michigan, in *Successful Farming*: "A stubborn setting hen may be persuaded from her purpose by an unusual noise. Slip a small sized alarm clock under her, set to alarm in a quarter of an hour. The mysterious ticking beneath her will make her uneasy, and when the alarm finally goes off the hen will go with it, and will have no further desire to set, for awhile at least. This, while a little rough on biddy, is more humane than many methods employed to break up a setting hen." This is a new way of employing your time. If hens persist in setting, best give them a setting of eggs. It is a rest for them from the strenuous work of laying and they will be all the better later on for laying. In breeding for a laying strain we believe it is best to let the hens have the rest and change of hatching and raising a brood.

* * * *

As we predicted, the poultry business for this year is greater than ever before; the demand for stock and eggs is **Business** unusually large, while in poultry supplies there is **is Good** the biggest kind of business. All of this business is being done by the men who advertise and can supply the goods. The demand is much greater than the supply. It is quite common at this season for breeders to be entirely sold out and have to return money because they cannot fill orders. A party who wished to buy 400 good pullets had finally to divide his order among several before he could get it filled. A line in which the facilities are poor in the South is poultry supplies. A small stock is usually carried, so that a purchaser usually has to wait to have an order filled or send East or West. This means a delay of from a week to three weeks, with the added cost of high freight on a small shipment. An experience in point was, recently a party sent to Knoxville for an incubator. He wanted one of two makes. The agent in each case had none in stock. Beef scraps cannot always be gotten locally, or even chick feed; an order for twenty pounds of steel cut oats exhausted the supply. If these things are to be bought, they certainly are not advertised, and how in the name of common sense are the purchasers to know where to buy unless the article is advertised. A large up-to-date, well stocked supply house can do a land-office business. As matters now stand, this trade is lost locally and goes to the hustling advertisers from the West—and they deserve it, too.

* * * *

The busy season for the trade in birds for breeding and eggs for hatching is now with us. In both buying and selling a simple rule, if applied now, will be a **A Square Deal** source of perfect satisfaction to both parties. We mean the golden rule. What the Keystone Insert of Philadelphia says about general business is equally true in this case. There are several classes, those who are governed by their conscience; those whose consciences are governed by them, and a third class more or less conscientious, who do not seem to know when they are well treated, and when they get what they are entitled to and when they do not. We believe that most breeders try to give a square deal and that most of the complaints arise from honest ignorance on the part of the buyer who expects too much for his money. Let him put himself in the place of the seller, and try to figure it out that way. The strictest honesty is a special requisite on the part of the seller in the poultry business, as it is on his statements, and on those alone that purchases are made, for the money is usually paid before the goods are delivered. Better give a little more than was promised. There are two sides to every transaction, the buyer and the seller. Each is en-

titled to fair and just treatment, but the buyer is entitled to the benefit of the doubt in all questions of fairness, because he is the one who enables the seller to convert his goods into money. Good treatment is good business; it pays; it is the best of advertisements and is the surest way of perpetuating and increasing business. A square deal is due every buyer and every seller. It is not necessary to give a buyer something to which he is not entitled. A fair minded man does not expect something for nothing. What he wants is, quality as represented—a fair price based on value, courteous treatment and prompt and intelligent attention.

It is this last point where more breeders are at fault than in any other. Out of 100 complaints we will venture to say that ninety-nine are caused by delay and even neglect in answering letters and in the prompt delivery of fowls and eggs which have been paid for. A seller can be excused for mistakes and accidents, but never for delay and neglect. We know of breeders who have the best of stock who have lost a large amount of business for this very fault. It's scarcely honest where you have a man's money, to delay in delivering the goods. It causes the buyer great annoyance and in most cases loss of time which is so vital in poultry raising. The buyer must know that business cannot be done without a reasonable profit and when he buys he must be willing to pay his share of it. More conscience and less greed is necessary. Good treatment and uniform fairness means success which is a true success.

BROODER HINTS

BY THE EDITOR

APART from the great drawback of lice, the old hen is undoubtedly the best brooder. A plan which works well is to put 25 or 30 chicks with a hen in a 6x6 colony house in such a place that the chicks may occupy the house, when weaned, till fall. This will save work and the trouble of getting the youngsters used to a new roosting place. If hens are used they should be dusted thoroughly with a good lice powder before setting, on the 18th day, just before the hatch, and every two weeks after that. A little lard, sweet oil or vaseline must be put on the top of each chick's head.

The great drawback to brooders is the lack of a full supply of fresh air. In the South we have an advantage in that respect, as we can run them with the top off most of the time, with a cloth or wire top to be put on when necessary. Clean the brooder thoroughly before using it and paint with some good lice paint; burn the old hover or curtain and put in a new one; throw away the old wick and boil lamp burner in water, with soda, or lye. Run the brooder a couple of days to see that it is all right. When you light lamp first turn up only part of a flame, it will get greater as the metal warms up. The bottom of the brooder should be covered with sand or dirt and small litter; we prefer sand. For litter the sweepings from hay-mow are ideal. Beware of small chaff. We used millet chaff once and lost every chick; they died from eating it. A good plan is to put newspapers on the floor of hover compartment; this will help in cleaning. Some use a piece of sacking for the same purpose. With top off, we run heat under the hover well up so the chicks will spread out and poke their heads out in the fresh air as under the hen. At about 100 degrees at first, say for ten days, drop to 90 degrees till four weeks old, then to 80 degrees. After six weeks you will probably only need to use heat at night. The brooder should be cleaned out some every day; thoroughly once a week. You will have to teach the chicks to go under the hover for the first three or four days. Do not let them run any till they have learned to go under hover. After the first hatch a good plan is to put one or two older chicks with the new hatch. They will teach the new ones to go under hover. Do not feed new chicks for forty eight hours or more; give them some fine grit, sand or egg-shells crushed fine to pick at, first thing.

In this climate chicks hatched after middle of April can be brooded in large boxes with a jug of hot water, with a hover over it made to fit the jug. A box 3x3 feet, six or twelve inches high, with a wire and cloth cover, will make a good brooder. A neighbor of ours uses brooders at night, but in daytime he uses an open box with hot water jug. This is easily moved from place to place. This is open to the

objection that the chicks have to be moved twice a day and that a sudden rain may cause havoc. The baby chicks must be watched constantly the first ten days; after that they are pretty sure to grow to maturity. Whatever your method of breeding, give them green stuff five or six times a day, unless they are on grass.

COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

Our thousands of readers will be pleased with the magnificent colored lithograph supplement found in this issue. We have been seeking everywhere for months to get something that we could offer to our readers that was worth while, and believe that we have succeeded. Who is it in this broad land that does not love flowers with all their beautiful colors and exquisite fragrance? There is nothing so beautiful as a collection of lovely roses, or vines trailing over the well-house or fence, or beautifully laid off flower beds filled with a variety of ever blooming, sweet perfumed flowers. These are things that appeal to everyone, man, woman or child. At this season of the year when one likes to commune with nature, no thought is so inspiring, no idea more ennobling than association with the divine conception of color, shape and smell one gets in his rambles among beautiful flowers. We want you to read every word of the wonderful yet simple description of the gorgeous flowers depicted on the colored supplement. We feel that we have been able to make our readers a rare offer—an opportunity that may not come to you again in a life time, and we urge you to take advantage of it at once. Read the special offer. You will be so pleased with it that you will tell your friends without us asking you to do so.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE AT THE TENNESSEE STATE FAIR.

Management Has Provided for Daily Free Lectures and Demonstrations in Every Department.

The present widespread and growing sentiment in favor of providing the farmer with the best of training and education for his work of feeding and clothing his less fortunate fellowmen is one of the most hopeful indications of permanent prosperity for the future.

The time when the farmer was left to shift for himself has passed. The world is beginning to realize to some extent how absolutely dependent it is upon the agriculturist, and with this realization has come some degree of recognition of its obligation to see that the farmer gets the best out of life.

The antiquated ideas that found expression in the familiar public opinion against "book learning" for the man who raises the crops have, fortunately, been dislodged from the public mind since the comparatively recent discoveries of the application of the sciences of agriculture.

The state agricultural college, the experiment station and the county and state fairs are some of the permanent institutions that have resulted from this enlightenment of public sentiment.

It is this recognition of the commonwealth's obligation to the farmer that is the paramount idea of the Tennessee State Fair.

The association, with this in view, has arranged with lecturers of known ability to conduct free institutes in all the departments during the week of the fair. These men will make daily practical demonstrations of the best methods of preparing the soils, selecting breeding stock, raising poultry, etc. In fact, it is the purpose of the management to make the value of a week spent at the fair equal to a short agricultural course and at the same time furnish the visiting farmers and town dwellers with high-class entertainment that will make the show worth while, even without considering the opportunity of learning better and more businesslike farming methods. There is no doubt that a week spent at Nashville during the fair will be of real educational value far beyond the expense of the trip.

The demand for egg bred stock is greater now than ever, and on the constant increase. The money in the business is in the layer. Have you got them? You can get them if you go at it in the right way.

Success is not a matter of good luck, it's good work, intelligent work, hard work, plenty of work. Poultry raising is no picnic.

SHIPPING TURKEY EGGS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOS HEN BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

THIS is applicable to all housekeepers' lives, and doubly so to the poultry fraternity in making preparations for another year's work. We must have our pens selected, which can never be done with too much care, and also see that the houses, if chickens, are cleaned out, droppings from the roosts carried to garden; or, if turkeys are penned, see that their pens have plenty of green stuff, and nice roosting poles placed out in the open air. They are so heavy that the fruit trees, usually in pens, are not strong enough to hold them up comfortably; so I have a strong pole put in forks of the trees for them to roost on, if there are not other trees in pen that have strong limbs. I sometimes use posts for the roosting pole to rest on; but be sure to have it steady, as turkeys will not stay on a "ricketty" roost pole. Our roosting places being satisfactory to the penned fowls has a great deal to do with their being satisfied with their quarters. This should be done before they are ever penned, and let them know the first night that this is the place they must make their home. Keep them near the poles about roosting time for two or three nights, and I dare say one will not have to trouble about them any more, and when laying time comes they do not want to go off for their nests, if the necessary nest coops, brush piles, or any hiding places are prepared. I speak of the M. B. turkeys, as I do not know the nature of any other breed—have bred them for fifteen years.

When eggs are laid ready for shipment, are we ready to pack them? Have we ordered our baskets, and have we packing chaff all ready to pack? These are little things compared to the cost of the article, but when time for shipment comes and we have not secured them, the buyer will consider the time of waiting very dear. Are our egg labels, shipping tags and every little detail ready? If not, they should be gotten beforehand. If eggs are packed securely, with a label of large letters printed on top of cloth cover, "Handle With Care, Eggs for Hatching," the express hands are not so liable to handle roughly, and if they are thus packed they should be paid for by the express company, if broken.

Several customers have asked my manner of packing eggs, and while I have given it before, I do not see that it is amiss to rehash for the benefit of some who have never heard it and to others who have probably forgotten what was said. I get wheat or oats chaff, as it is very light weight, from the thresher, keep it perfectly dry until I need it. I use the common split market basket of different sizes, from a peck to a gallon. If a dozen turkey eggs are wanted, I use the larger size, also for two settings of B. P. Rock chicken eggs; but if only one setting of chicken, or six or eight turkey eggs are wanted, I use the smaller basket. I first place a paper in basket unfolded, large enough to cover bottom and sides to the top, then put in enough chaff to about half fill basket, then place eggs, after having been wrapped with paper, leaving ends of paper long enough to fold back, one end on one side of egg and the other end over the other side. Place eggs small end down, close together, as the least room they have the more secure they are. After placing them all in basket thus, I then crush paper and cram all around edge of basket between it and eggs, so as to avoid any sudden jar. I then cover the whole contents with chaff, filling until the eggs cannot be felt through by placing hand over them. I then fold a paper, four or five times the size of top of basket, and now I am ready for cloth cover with egg label, and address on it and from whom, either glued or stitched on to cloth the size of top. I then use a common sack needle and wrapping twine, tuck the cloth inside and sew through cloth and side of basket, drawing cloth very tight over contents to prevent eggs from getting misplaced. They never get out of place or get broken unless basket is smashed in, or too many eggs are put in one lot. I ship eggs all over the United States in this way with satisfactory results, both in hatching vigorous poult, and light weight baskets, with express charges light on customers.

If eggs are fresh when shipped they hatch much better. I never like for eggs to lie one way longer than two days without turning them; we must follow nature the best we can, and hens always turn their eggs every time they go on to lay.

A test of fertility with turkey eggs is to set some of the eggs from every hen whose eggs are shipped, and if the eggs

do not hatch at home they will not hatch when shipped, because with turkey hens if one egg is fertile the whole litter will be, though sometimes the *first* egg proves infertile and all the others are fertile.

The question is often asked me, "What is the cause of soft-shell eggs, or sometimes very small eggs?" There may be several reasons for soft shell, but I've never known but one reason for those miniature eggs, and that is over-fat; this is not caused by any disease of the organ. But soft shell is caused from different things. If the hen hasn't sufficient lime or potash, this may occur, and can be remedied by furnishing that which she needs in crushed oyster shell, or a little lime in water occasionally. I like beaten limestone rock for those who are situated so they can get it. A fowl that is really needing something of this kind will eat it like it was corn or food; but sometimes we have them that are really diseased, and become egg-bound. With this trouble we find little or no relief from anything except to give something to stimulate these organs to natural vigor again. I sometimes use some of the standard poultry remedies, but rarely get any results from the litter of the hen affected; but by feeding properly, probably her next litter will be all right; if not, I send her to the market, or hatchet. If a fowl is sick long enough for any trouble to become chronic, I consider them unfit for breeders, because it takes healthy vitality to produce strong, vigorous offspring.

TO RENDER EGGS UNHATCHABLE.

H. S.: I have a flock of buff Plymouth Rocks, the eggs of which I wish to sell for hatching purposes and the surplus to our local store. Is there any successful way of treating those that I will be obliged to sell at the store to keep them from hatching and still have them good and fresh for all other purposes? Would dipping them in hot water answer the purpose? At what temperature would water have to be, and how long should the eggs be immersed? Would keeping them in an icebox for a while do? Or dipping them in liquid isinglass, or is this latter too expensive? Any answer covering these questions will be greatly appreciated.

Yes, there are several ways of treating eggs in order to get the better of the greedy who would snap up your eggs without paying the price. Placing them in a wire basket and dipping them quickly in and out of a kettle of boiling water two or three times is fairly satisfactory, and the ice method which you suggest would probably render them unhatchable, but if they really froze it would also impair their cooking qualities. Piercing the large end of each egg with a medium sized needle is a method much practiced, but it is slow and tedious. Moreover, none of these methods have seemed to me quite fair to the storekeeper, since, though the eggs may be fresh enough for his demands, when you part with them they will not keep as long as if they had not been "treated," and you will never let him have them until they are too old to be used for hatching. Of that I feel sure. You see, there is something to be said on behalf of three different sets of people.

Your neighbor, even, who looks eagerly for the fancy eggs which you may let the storekeeper have. Well, we have his counterpart and have suffered from him. Some will even come direct to us and ask for "table eggs" and go home and set them. But, after all, you do not let these eggs go until their inflated value as "eggs for hatching" is past, so why are they really worth more than market prices? Isn't it as well to take what reasonable precautions you can to avoid being cheated by the unfair and greedy, and proceed with a clear conscience? If not, there is a more self-respecting way to handle the matter.

Unless your are more lucky than your brother man, not all your birds are fit to sell hatching eggs from. You must either cull very sharply or else yard the birds from which you will sell hatching eggs. Why not yard as many of the good ones as you think necessary to fill your probable orders, and leave all the rest without males? Then, if you need more eggs, select a few more for the yard. It will take only three days' company of the male to make their eggs hatchable, and they can be kept by themselves for that period, then placed in the regular breeding yard. I think this is by far the best method of solving the problem; and by it you will have only a small surplus of fine, fertile eggs, and possibly your own family demands will cover these.—G. S. Valentine in *N. Y. Tribune Farmer*.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

APRIL is, I judge, a very nice month in sunny Tennessee, but here in Pennsylvania we often have some pretty rough weather. Last year we had colder weather in April than we did in May. We will hope for better things this year.

Set all the eggs you can handle this month. We would far rather have our chicks hatched in April and May than in June and July. Of course late chicks are better than no chicks, but early chicks stand the winter so much better than the late hatched ones. If you have a lot of chicks that go into winter quarters half grown, you may just make up your mind that unless they have extra care, they will never grow out the way they should have done. April and May are, I think, the best two months in the year for hatching for the average person. There are probably more chicks hatched out in May in this section than any other one month. May is really the natural laying month, and eggs laid in May are as a rule very fertile. The hens can get out on free range and get green grass, insects, etc., which is more like nature's way than keeping them up in close, cramped quarters.

We cannot expect our hens to do well unless we take the proper care of them. The writer has handled several different varieties of fowls, and experience teaches me that it's feed and care more than it is the breed.

Have you sent off for that setting of eggs yet? If you haven't you had better do so at once. Don't wait till the very last moment, or you may get left. In buying eggs for hatching you take some risk, but it is certainly a splendid way to get a start in pure-bred poultry at a very small outlay. It is also a good way to get new blood infused into your flock.

In buying eggs, make allowances, and don't expect every egg to hatch out a prize winner, and a lot more of things that are nearly impossible. In operating your incubator, simply follow directions and nothing else. If the man who makes the machine does not know how to run it, nobody else does. Simply follow directions that come with your machine. No matter what your neighbor says, you simply follow directions. Don't experiment. Leave that for the Experiment stations.

GREEN FOOD SUMMER AND WINTER.

Fowls that are allowed to run where they can obtain grass and other green food during the warm months consume much more of this succulent food than people generally are aware of. If one takes the trouble to watch hens that have a grassy range he will be surprised at the amount of time they spend, picking the blades and storing the tender bits away in their crops. Other farm animals eat hay as well as grain during the winter, and the hen ought not to be forgotten. Why not feed her hay, too? Four years ago I began feeding the hens clover leaves and heads that fell off in the feeding rooms during the winter when the other stock was fed. We had a larger egg yield that winter than ever before, and I gave most of the credit for the unusual laying to the clover. I began by steaming the leaves and heads by pouring hot water on them in a tub or large kettle, then covering for an hour or more. Part of the time I would mix this with the mash fed at noon, sometimes feeding it alone. It was eaten greedily. I then made a "pocket" in each pen of wire netting large enough to hold a bushel or two. Every night when going from the barn to close up the henhouse, I would carry a big basket of the clover leaves to keep the pockets full. The hens would eat a bushel in a surprisingly short time. Small, unmarketable potatoes make fine winter feed for hens when cooked and mixed with enough ground feed to make a crumbly mash. Cull apples, cabbages, beets, etc., are first class green food for fowls shut in during the cold months. All these are waste products on nearly every farm and can be turned into as good money as first class hay, potatoes and apples. One of the most eminent poultry feeding specialists says: "Those who neglect green food during winter can look for failure."—John B. Lisk, in *Tribune Farmer*.

Clover is prepared for feeding by cutting it in short lengths and by steaming it by pouring boiling water over it and covering it closely to confine the steam. After this process, it will appear almost as green as when growing in the fields and may be mixed with the mash food. When mash foods are not fed, the clover may be steamed and placed in troughs from which the fowls will usually eat it greedily.

THE FLOCK NOT WISELY FED.

R. R. S., Bay Shore, N. Y.: Am I feeding my chickens enough? I don't think I am, but the man I am working for says I am. I have thirty-eight two-year-old hens and ninety-one pullets. I am feeding 2½ ounces of corn and one-half ounce of scrap meat a day to each bird. They have their charcoal, oyster shells and grit to run to. They are kept in small yards, as they are not laying well. I thought I would ask your advice.

You should have mentioned the breed of fowls. While three ounces a day for Leghorns might be enough to carry them along, it would not be enough for larger birds. Here again I see you are handicapped. Corn, meat scrap. These fowls need a variety of food. They need vegetable food. While corn and meat scrap make a fairly balanced ration, it by no means makes an all-sufficient food for fowls day after day. Get some meat, some wheat bran, and wheat middlings, some clover hay to cut up fine and steam for them, some beets or cabbage. Have that corn cracked at the mill. Give those hens a chance, and they will eat variety could they find it.

You can't expect these fowls to lay eggs on whole corn and meat scrap alone. Occasionally cook for them some small potatoes and feed them hot. It is the happy hen that lays, and like the feminine of the human race, they are never happy when they can't have some of their whims gratified and appetites satisfied. If I mistake not, the old hen over at Cornell under Prof. Rice's care that has the run of the store-room where the foods are kept, is piling up the egg basket the fastest. She simply helps herself to anything and everything she likes. Furnish a lot of variety of foods to feed. Then scatter feed in litter or clean straw on the floor, except what you feed as mash feed, and let the old hen have all she wants to eat. Put the scales out in the cow barn to weigh the milk with; don't use them to weigh hen food with. No hen will eat too much if fed in variety form, or too much carbonaceous when she works to get it.—C. D. Smead, V. S. in *N. Y. Tribune Farmer*.



UTOPIA III.

One of the best B. Rock males I ever bred or owned. Showing the best wing I ever saw on a B. Rock cock. Owned and raised on Miles Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio.

LIMITED PARCEL POST.

The suggestions made by Postmaster General Meyer at the Postmaster's Convention in October should meet with the approval of all our farmers or rural residents. He proposed a postal savings bank system paying 2 per cent. interest. That the rate on merchandise should be 12c per pound, the limit to be raised to 11 pounds instead of 4 pounds as now. That on rural routes the limit to be 11 pounds and the charge 5c for first pound, and 2c for each additional pound. There are 22 countries where the rate on parcels is 12c a pound. It seems strange that one can send a package to London cheaper than say to Atlanta, or anywhere in the United States. With a parcels post it would be possible to send settings of eggs at a somewhat reasonable rate. With the proposed rate on rural routes we can telephone to our local merchant and have ordinary packages delivered at a comparatively small cost.—T. L. B.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

REGARDING the early crosses in the development of this variety there has been and always will be more or less controversy, says J. W. Whitney in *Poultry Monthly*. Several early rival breeders have attempted to claim priority and superiority as regards their introduction and early improvement. We shall not attempt to express an opinion regarding the material used or who should receive the credit of originating the variety. The several strains, if they may be as yet referred to by that distinction, show marked indications of diversity of blood elements, possessing breeding tendencies peculiar to themselves, which indicates clearly that the claim of originality made for them by their introducers is probably well founded. In an experience with the breed we have found at least four different lines of blood that produced results warranting the statement that they came from different crosses and were handled in the making of improvement along entirely different lines. Two of these lines were abandoned long ago as too inferior and difficult to perfect to warrant the effort.

The third has been of more or less value to us in our efforts to establish a line from the fourth. To generalize a little, we might state right here that the expression "Columbian Wyandottes," or any other variety for that matter, will not carry much weight with it when compared with Mr. So-and-So's strain of whatever breed he may be handling to the up-to-date fancier of the future. There are fowls and fowls, their real value depending upon their ability to make good as breeders or show specimens. The hope of the future is line breeding intelligently applied. The Columbian Wyandotte has been criticised by the press and public as undersized, brassy, inferior layers, inveterate setters. We have received numerous letters asking definite information regarding these points, to which we have replied frankly that unquestionably various individual specimens of the breed have possessed one or more of these objectionable qualities. We have had them. Every experienced breeder of Columbian Wyandottes that has tried the so-called strains has had them in larger or smaller numbers. This condition is not peculiar to Columbian Wyandottes. All varieties have objectionable individual specimens. We do not judge a community by the one objectionable citizen or the family tree by one black sheep. The more carefully and correctly bred Columbian Wyandottes of to-day can not truthfully be said to possess the above referred to objectionable features to any extent except perhaps in some strains brassiness of plumage is not fully under control. We have produced males by the dozen to weigh $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at five months and pullets to weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at the same age. We have mature males weighing a full one pound over weight and females from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds over weight. In fact, we find not the least trouble in getting our birds to weight. Regarding laying qualities, would say we have had Columbians that would lay three or four eggs and want to set, and a noticeable peculiarity regarding these was the fact that they were the most inferior specimens in size and color but best in comb, and were more noticeable in one certain line of blood. Our present stock of this variety we consider good layers of nice size eggs, not singly, but collectively. We have no inferior layers in our flock, possibly none to warrant the claim of superior producers. We have never kept a yearly record of a flock and do not consider the achievements of a favored one or more individuals as at all conclusive or of more than passing interest to the admirers of the breed. It pleases me to be able to make the statement that, side by side, under identically the same conditions of housing, feed and care, a few of our Columbians outlaid a pen of the best Bred-to-Lay White Leghorns without making one-half the noise and fuss about it. We have had individuals of the breed to lay perfect eggs at 4 months and 8 days of age, and the same individuals to weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at 150 days of age. We have had repeatedly 90 per cent of our pullets laying at 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ months of age without special effort.

We have had individual specimens to lay from 75 to 92 eggs without offering to incubate. We speak of what we positively know; others had specimens and perhaps entire flocks to do as well or better. The reader will pardon our

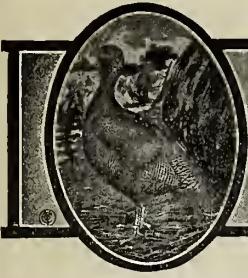
repeated reference to our birds. The intention is not to boom them but to speak from actual knowledge in preference to mere theory.

Now a word regarding brassiness in plumage. This is largely a hereditary condition that must be overcome by selection, and careful, painstaking breeding of individual specimens. In all of our twenty-five years in the fancy, there has no problem so completely baffled our efforts to solve as this. We are fully convinced feed, care, climate has but little to do with brassiness in the plumage of fowls. Columbian Wyandottes are uniform in this respect; as to date I have never seen a specimen, male or female, that would hold a pure white surface color through the season. I admit freely that I can give but slight information of value regarding the production of pure white specimens. I might say the selection of a female with the least brass just before the moult and a male of the same description mated together, the two cleanest colored specimens born this mating again bred together, may assist in solving this problem. Probably a more expedient way



might be to mate a very dark but free from brass as possible male Columbian to a pure snow-white White Wyandotte hen. There are several advantages to be gained by such a cross besides the one indicated above, of which might be mentioned softness of feather, better Wyandotte shape and balance of body, which in a strictly fancy sense effects symmetry.

While the Columbian Wyandotte is a fowl with wonderful possibilities in an ordinary and fancy sense, there is much to be accomplished before we can truthfully say they have reached a point near perfection. The writer has had a very favorable opportunity of seeing the best to date, and thinks he speaks advisedly when he says that Columbian Wyandottes go to pieces very rapidly. When just out of the moult typical specimens in their new fresh plumage represent beauty in one of its most pleasing forms. With intelligent handling this perfection will be intensified and retained for a much longer period, to the admiration and gratification of their possessor. But the present basis upon which the breed must court popularity is their adaptability and disposition for business as an all-the-year-round variety.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Special Care of Young Turkeys.

After it is six weeks old a turkey is stronger and stands a better chance to mature than does a chick. But these first six weeks are the ones of greatest care-taking if the poult's are to survive.

If the poult's are hatched by turkey hens they will have cared for the eggs by making a nest on the ground. If they are hatched by chicken hens the eggs should be dampened twice each week with lukewarm water. They must be turned a little each day also, since the hen will not turn them, as she would have turned her own eggs. It will take twenty-six days to hatch turkey eggs.

When the poult's and hens are taken from the nest and well dusted with road dust to which a little sulphur has been added, they should be put into a run or enclosure out of which the hen may go but the little turks cannot escape. A four-inch board is high enough for this barrier to the outside world. Dust them every day until they can dust themselves, for vermin are the poult's worst enemy.

The young turkeys, when hatched by a turkey hen, are fed from their mother's mouth. She picks up the food and gives it to them. A poult looks up, not down, for its food. It finds bugs on the leaves of plants and seeds on the stems. So it is when the eggs are hatched by chicken hens, the younger turkeys must be taught to eat from the ground.

If you will hold the food in line with the poult's eye until he sees it, you will find him very greedy. They grow so fast and feather so rapidly they need food frequently during the first six weeks.

Boiled eggs, dutch cheese, bread and milk squeezed dry, oatmeal scalded and squeezed dry, together with wheat and buckwheat screenings, make their best diet. Add to this beef scraps or finely chopped meat every day or two. When the poultry can hop over the four inch board they are strong enough to follow their mother, seeking food.

They should be kept at home at night and not be let out until the grass and weeds are dry in the forenoon, but during the day they should be allowed to roam where they choose.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The Turkey Roost.

Turkeys are the worst fresh air cranks in the domestic animal line. They will thrive on a west wind with a few grasshoppers thrown in, but will pine away and die if put in a small enclosure and given all sorts of appetizing food.

When the turkey goes to roost he wants an enclosure without either side or roof. A crooked limb of an old apple tree meets his ideas of a bedroom to perfection. And this usually works all right except when owls prowl about at night and appropriate a fine young turkey occasionally for a late supper. It is not the intention of farmers to grow turkeys for this purpose, but owls are responsible for the disappearance of many poult's. An old hooter will even get away with a full grown hen turkey or gobbler, and their depredations often are carried on for weeks before the cause of the trouble is suspected. Large owls are foxy enough to carry the birds to considerable distance so that any sign of their work is difficult to find. By way of precaution it is a good plan to coax the turkeys up at night with some appetizing feed that they are not likely to find during their rambles and persuade them to roost under an open shed. If the front of the shed is enclosed with chicken wire, so much the better.

The growing of turkeys is a great nuisance on the farm, and it is a great pity to go through with the work and constant supervision necessary to bring them up and then lose them at the last stages of growth in this manner.

Narragansett Turkeys.

In the Narragansett region of Rhode Island this popular turkey originated—hence its name. It is thought to be a cross on the wild turkey of Mexico, and the domestic turkey of that state, as the influence of the light markings of the Mexican turkey is noticeable in the plumage of the Narragansett.

The Narragansett is of a dark brown color, each feather ending with a band of steel gray, edged with black, imparting a grayish cast to the surface plumage; mixed with this is the finish of metallic black and bronze luster.

They have plump, thick set bodies, and are beautiful in form and feather, and breed true to shape and color. The legs are short and salmon colored. The markings of the female are a lighter shade of gray. The standard weights for males are from twenty to thirty pounds, according to age; females twelve to eighteen pounds. They are of a more contented nature, grow more rapidly, mature earlier and will reach market size and condition in less time than other varieties. *Misses Annie and Sallie Jones, in Farmer's Home Journal.*

"Black Heads" in Turkeys.

The Oregon agricultural station has just issued an interesting bulletin on the above subject, of which the following is a summary:

The most reasonable course to follow when the disease is known to exist is to separate from the flock any fowl showing the least symptom of disease. Place it where it may be treated, and if it does not respond to medicines, but continues failing, kill the bird without drawing blood and burn the carcass, then sterilize the coop where it has been kept with quick-lime, using a sufficient quantity to cover the ground. An easy way to prepare the lime so that it can be scattered, is to place it in a

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Prize Winners at South's Greatest Shows.

At Nashville, 1907, 1st cooerel, 2nd pullet; 1908, 2nd and 4th cooerel. At Knoxville, 1906, 1st cooerel, 1st pullet, 1st tom, 1st hen; 1908, 1st tom, 1st hen.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS
FROM PRIZE WINNING STRAINS.

MRS. W. J. LANDESS,
Route 5. Fayetteville, Tenn.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

From Prize Winning Strain.

Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, Partridge Wyandottes, Indian Runner Ducks. Stock and eggs at reasonable prices. Write your wants and I will fully describe my stock, and satisfaction guaranteed. Special price on Barred Rock cooerels.

T. J. CATE. R1, ATHENS, TENN.

Buff Wyandottes

Blocky, Blue Blooded and Buff to the skin. A few fine cooerels for sale. Eggs for Hatching from Prize Matings, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15.

W. G. GRIFFIN, - BRISTOL, TENN.

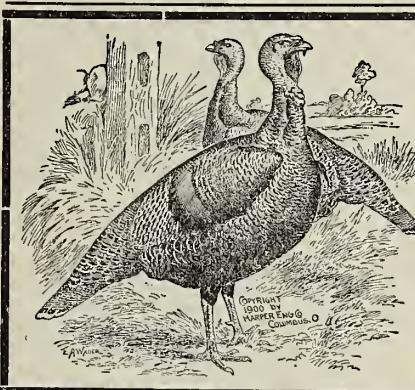
Mammoth Bronze Turkey EGGS

From Pen of Prize Winners.

The tom, "Ben Cameron," that heads this pen weighs 45 pounds, and won second prize at Greater Nashville, 1907 show. He is a full brother to first prize tom that sold for \$50 and is in first class condition as a breeder. He is mated to five beautiful, large females—pullets and hens. From this mating we expect to produce show birds.

EGGS 50c EACH.

MRS. W. R. BRAKEBILL, R 3, KNOXVILLE, TENN.



FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs



What every one wants is size and plumage combined. I have it in my flock this 1908 season, with "Southern Prince," line bred, weight 50 pounds, score 97 1-2, his sire, Goliath, weight 48 pounds, score 97 1-2, with Jumbo Jim, grand sire, by hen, weight 47 pounds, second prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Southern Prince heads Pen 1, mated to 8 fine, large females that will score at least 95 points. Pen No. 2 consists of 8 fine pullets mated to a 35 pound ekrl, score 96 1-2, 1st prize winner at Lebanon, Tenn. "Like will produce like," and this is what my customers will get in these eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited. B. P. R. chicken eggs from best prize winning strain, \$1.50 per 15.

BOONEVILLE POULTRY YARDS, MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, R. I., Mulberry, Tenn.

box and sprinkle water on it until the lime is reduced to a dusty powder. Old air-slacked lime loses its strength and is not so good.

Instead of this, a strong whitewash may be made, and with a broom or spray wet every part of the coop and floor.

Five cents worth of lime will disinfect a good-sized coop if thoroughly applied.

A solution of carbolic acid prepared by mixing 5 parts of the acid to 100 parts of water makes a good disinfecting solution, and may be applied in the same manner as the whitewash, or chloride of lime; five ounces to one gallon of water is good.

Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) in a strength of one ounce to about eight gallons of water, is a strong disinfectant, and may also be used as the preceding ones, but it is poisonous and must be handled with great care.

The habits of turkeys are peculiar. They are not so domesticated as other fowls and seem to thrive better when allowed to roam at will. They are particular and suspicious of strange food given them, making it difficult to administer medicines without confining them and using force.

Considering these peculiarities, an attempt to administer medicine while they run at large or to disinfect the premises, is impracticable, but lime should be freely used on the excreta beneath where they roost and on their feeding grounds.

When the disease becomes seriously destructive it is more than likely that all the flock are affected, although they do not show signs of it, and many may naturally recover. Such radical means as destroying all the remaining birds may be resorted to, then by disinfecting as thoroughly as possible and suspending the raising of turkeys for one year, will eradicate the infective agent.

Upon restocking, eggs from healthy fowls which are not too closely in-bred should be secured, and the young raised on a part of the premises least frequented by the old flock.

A little timely care and precaution may prevent further serious losses.

Hens are never so happy, says *Successful Agriculture*, as when they are knee-deep in straw and chaff, digging for kernels of whole wheat, oats and corn. This happiness is what makes them profitable, too. You never saw a hen that would lay many eggs if she were not happy all the time. It is the happy folks that do the world's business, anyhow.

1890 GOLDEN PLUME POULTRY FARM 1908

J. C. CLIPP, Proprietor.

Breeder of the world's greatest prize winning strains of "Giant" Bronze Turkeys, "NUGGET" strain Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Pearl Guineas.

Poultry Judge, All Varieties—Score Card or Comparison. Best of references furnished.

Write us for dates and terms. Life member A. P. A. Graduate Hewes-Pierce School of Poultry Judges.

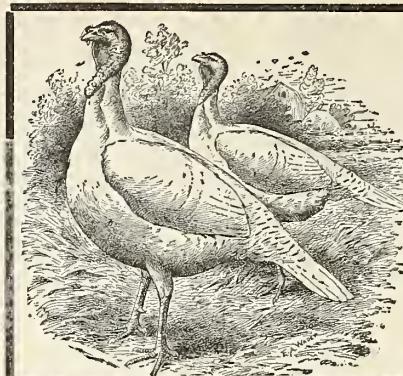
SALTILO, - INDIANA. IDEAL POULTRY AND STOCK FARM.

WHITE and Silver Wyandottes mated for exhibition, per setting (15 Eggs), \$2.00; Pens 3, 4, 5 and 6, good vitality, stock, \$1.00 per setting; 50 Eggs, \$2.50

S. C. White Leghorns.....	\$1.00 per setting.
S. C. Brown (Carter Strain)	\$1.50 "
Buff Orpington	\$1.00 "
Light Brahmans	\$1.00 "
S. C. Black Minorcas, \$1.50 and \$1.00	"
Mammoth Pekin Duck. \$1.00 for 12 Eggs.	

We have better Birds this year than ever, for some of which we have refused fancy prices. We always keep the best for our matings and you get Eggs from them. Safe Delivery and a fair Hatch guaranteed.

C. E. SMITH, Greene Co., Afton, Tenn.



OAKLAND TURKEY FARM — BREEDERS OF — White Holland Turkeys EXCLUSIVELY

Won two firsts and two seconds out of five entries at Knoxville Great show, Jan. 8 to 11, 1908. Eggs 50c each. My turkeys are large, vigorous and healthy, and while I have many acres, they do not need much range.

A. S. BELL, R. D. 13, Knoxville, Tenn.

BARRED ROCKS, M. B. TURKEYS

RINGLET STRAIN.

At four leading shows in hot competition my birds have won a grand total of 54 prizes; 34 of these being 1sts and specials.

Best exhibition mating 15 eggs, \$2.00. Careful selected matings 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.00. Pure bred range flock 30 eggs, \$1.00. M. B. Turkey eggs; exhibition matings, 11, \$3.50.

H. L. KENNON, R. R. 2, Dunnegan, Mo.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY

MILES' UTOPIA BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

ARE KNOWN AND ACKNOWLEDGED ALL OVER THE U. S. AS THE "IDEAL OF PERFECTION."

At Ohio State Show, Jan. 1908; Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1908; Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1908, (National Show) At these three great shows in succession we won almost as many 1st and 2nd as all exhibitors combined. At Ohio State Show we won the grand Sweep Stake prize in Reds, and color and shape specials. At Cleveland, (their greatest show) we won, both clubs, State Cup and the Challenge Cup on Reds, and color and shape specials. At Indianapolis, Ind., (State Show) Feb. 1907, our winnings is matter of history and stand separate and alone. At Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 1907, we not only made the winnings but our B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds were acknowledged by breeders and exhibitors as being the best birds ever shown in the South. At the Great National Show at Columbus, Feb. 1908, we showed 43 birds, 34 of which were winners, either in pens or open class. Besides this great victory, we won the A. P. A. medal for best cockerel, Silver Cup for best pen in American Class, and the shape and color specials in both B. P. Rocks and R. I. Reds. How does that strike you? Do you wonder why my birds are called the UTOPIA STRAIN, "Ideal of Perfection. You can buy eggs from these winners and produce that kind. We still have 200 birds for sale, males \$5.00 to \$20.00, females \$2.00 to \$3.00. I need the room. (Pullet bred B. Rocks, male and female, that are beauties.) My 1908 catalogue is ready. Send for it. It is free. Eggs \$5.00 per 15.

MILES POULTRY FARM, OSCAR E. MILES, Owner. Columbus, O.

Emory's Prize Winning Silver Laced Wyandottes

Owing to my sickness this spring I have decided to sell 50 hens and pullets. Good birds. No males to spare. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Address

C. M. EMORY, - - - - - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

DOAK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES WON AGAIN AS USUAL

At NASHVILLE Sept. 23-28, 1907: 1st Pen, 1st Cock, 1st Hen, 2d Pullet. \$25 Cash Prize—BEST PEN IN SHOW, ANY BREED.

E. L. DOAK, Greenwood Ave., NASHVILLE, TENN.

POULTRY MEN

Send for our new 36 page Illustrated Poultry Catalogue. Absolutely Free.

EAST DONEGAL POULTRY YARDS, MARIETTA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HIGH GRADE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS

and pullets now ready. Good shape, splendid color, tails and wings near perfection. A few good hens for breeding and showing. My 1907 matings "nicked" to perfection. Shall I share my success with you? "Hints for getting good Buffs" for the asking.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box H, BELLINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

About the State Branches.

Since the passage of the bill brought before the Executive Committee by Walter L. Hay, providing that any state with 25 members in our Club might organize a State Branch, several states have gone to work to get the first State Branch.

Of course you want to see your native state come out ahead. I know I would feel mighty puffed up if Tennessee should come in first, especially with such competitors as Hay and Potts. The two latter boys are not wasting time speculating, but are grinding away with a will. But it is not too late yet to defeat them. Some of the Northern and Western states have, in the past few weeks, taken some rapid strides. It promises to be a pretty warm scrap for first honor.

Now, let me give you a few hints about getting the first State Branch (wish some one would pass me a few!). First get all the boys you know of to join, send me their names and fees, and I will mail them a copy of our catalogue. As each one joins tell him of the proposition under way, at the same time asking for his help. Keep at it, even though success does seem unfriendly.

The standing of the leaders at present, March 18th, is, North Carolina, 10; Tennessee, 10; Georgia, 7; New York, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Indiana, 5.

What Others Have Said of B. N. P. C.

"The object of this association is a commendable one and should meet with encouragement throughout the country."—*Western Poultry World*.

"While still in its infancy, this Club is growing and has a bright future before it. Its object is to promote the interest of poultry culture among the boys and should receive the hearty support of all."—*Successful Poultry Journal*.

"With best wishes for every member of your Association, and trusting that each and every one of you will put your shoulder to the wheel and make the association one of the leaders of our land, and that you will, in time to come, when we older fellows pass out, take our places in every nook and corner, we are, your fraternally."—*Wilber Bros., The White Leghorn Men*.

"I am glad to welcome you boys into the realms of poultrydom, for I believe that it is in you fellows that the greatest success is to be had. I will gladly aid you in any of your undertakings."—E. L. Doak, Proprietor, Greenwood Poultry Yards.

"It seems to us that this Club is a most promising move in the right direction. We hereby extend our warmest congratulations to the New Club and give them welcome."—*Poultry*.

Some Members' Winnings.

F. J. Sturer and Sons (one of the sons being H. T. Sturer, one of our recently enrolled members) made an exceptionally good record at the past season's shows. They won at one show as follows: At the Northern Illinois Poultry Association held at Belvidere they won 19 entries; 6 firsts, 6 seconds, and 5 specials. 2 Barred Rock ckl.; 1st old tom; 1st and 2nd hen and 2nd pul., on Bronze turkeys; 1st and 2nd ckl., 1st and 2nd pul., on Pekin ducks; 1st old gander and 1st old hen on Toulouse geese.

Carl Alexander won as follows, at the Charlotte, N. C. show: White Cochin Bantams—1, 2, 3, and 5 cks.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 hens; 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 ckl.; 1, 2, 3, and 5 pul.; 1, 2, 4, and 5 hens; also many specials, and B. N. P. C. ribbon.

Flynn Elliott won on White Cochin Bantams at this show, 4th pullet in a hot class.

A Fine Record.

That our members know how to deliver the goods is shown by the following season's record on Rose Comb Buff Leghorns, bred, owned and exhibited by our North Carolina State Vice-President, C. Z. Pool, of Yellow Rose Poultry Farm:

Jamestown Poultry Show, 1st ckl. and 1st pul.

N. C. State Fair, 1st ckl., 1st pul., a diploma for highest scoring bird in show, winning over three thousand entries.

Gastonia, N. C., 1st ckl., 1st and 2nd ckl.,

1st, 2nd, and 3rd pul.; 1st pen, also special. Charlotte, North Carolina, 1st and 2nd ckl.; 1st 2nd, and 3rd pul.; and three specials; only five birds entered at this show.

Another Roup Cure.

A correspondent who vouches for the efficacy of the remedy given says: I get at the drug store, and have the druggist mix it, 10 cents' worth of red mineral paint (Venetian red) and 5 cents' worth of cayenne pepper, 15 cents in all. I have a small size beer keg that I had cut in two; in each half I put a heaping spoonful of this dry powder, then fill up full of water. Do this three or four days, stirring well every time the dish is filled, and each time wash the drinking tubs out clean. I never let them stand and get filthy.

BLACK LANGSHANS AND ROUEN DUCKS

Eggs For Sale From Prize Winning Stock.
\$1.50 PER 15.

Mrs. H. A. UTLEY, GOODLETTSVILLE, TENN.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Not surpassed for utility and exhibition. Eggs from Winners at the Greater Asheville Show per Setting, \$3.00; two Settings, \$5.00.

W. H. LORD - - - Asheville, North Carolina.

INSURE YOUR ROOF

Against Water, Weather and Wear

Use "Vulcanite" Ready Roofing and insure your roof against damage by water, weather and wear. It assures long life to buildings and absolute protection to their contents. For over 60 years its superior qualities have been recognized wherever roofing is used. It is today the recognized standard Ready Roofing of two continents, is cheaper than shingles or tin—lasts longer, requires no annual painting; easily put on—not affected by rain or snow, wet or dry, heat or cold; is fire-resistant, acid-proof and smoke-proof. Put on over old shingles it makes the old roof better than new. Before you build or repair write for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why." Write today.

Birmingham Supply Co., Dept. 59

7 N. Forsythe St., Atlanta, Ga.
201-2 Avenue A., Birmingham, Ala.

What Have You

To Sell? Or Trade? Or What Do You
Want to Buy?

Tell us your wants, we are here to supply them. We publish a monthly, which goes to thousands of people who buy, sell and exchange. Send a description of what you have or what you want; we will do the rest. Enclose stamp.

American Business Agency,
Easton, Maryland.



PIGEONS



Pigeon Talk.

Two feedings a day is enough—in the morning, early, and about an hour before dark. Give fresh drinking water each morning, and at noon empty out the bathing pans to keep the birds from drinking it.

You can not be too certain that the birds are all mated, for if there is one or more that are not mated, they will cause more damage to the flock than they are worth. Get the odd one a mate or put him out of the loft.

As soon as the young birds are old enough, put them in a loft by themselves. If left with the breeding birds, they will destroy many eggs and newly hatched squabs.

Now, don't clean out the loft every morning. Pigeon droppings do not injure the health of the birds, unless the droppings get wet. And a damp loft is unhealthy, no matter how often you clean it.

Each time you clean your loft you disturb your birds, and then you wonder why more eggs don't hatch and why it is so many young birds die.

Stay out of the loft and don't disturb a lot of busy birds.

Use more air slaked lime on the floor, instead of cleaning so often.

Tobacco stems, dust, and air slaked lime will injure nothing but lice. Have the nests made of tobacco stems. These are all good disinfectants and also keep your birds free from lice.

Study your birds, learn their habits and their wants and see to it that their wants are supplied immediately.—*H. P. Titus in Bees and Pigeons.*



A Pair of Diploma Winners.

A cure for diarrhoea in pigeons is to procure finely ground ginger. Make this into the form of pills, about the size of a pea; give one night and morning for a day or two. This is about the best thing for correcting bowel complaint in either old or young pigeons.

West Durham Poultry Farm.

Of West Durham, N. C., is sending out a very attractive mating list of their famous Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Look up their ad; you must be familiar with it, for it has appeared regularly in THE HEN for several years. Our readers can depend on the integrity of these gentlemen.

Does it Pay to Advertise in The Hen?

The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR SIRS.—Enclosed find check for \$1.960 for account in full to date. Have just sold pen of birds for \$50.00 and another for \$75.00 which I give *The Industrious Hen* full credit and from present prospects think I will run short on eggs, as I sold my hens down to one hundred and fifty, and so far am just catching up on orders.

Respectfully,

JAS. M. BUTLER.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 13th, 1908.

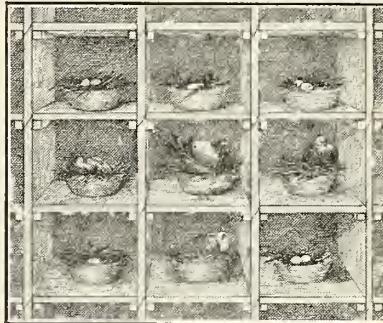
The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sirs—I have sold all of my birds I had to sell, so find copy for change of ad. for eggs only. I have had splendid success; sold one bird for ten dollars and this was through a classified ad., so like you see it pays to advertise in a good paper like THE HEN.

Very truly yours,
HERBERT HENRY,
Mar. 9, 1908.
Winchester, Ky.

Notice to Poultrymen.

The Porter-George Poultry Co., have sold their poultry supply department to the C. W. Henderson Co., and will now handle fancy poultry exclusively. Mr. Porter goes with the C. W. Henderson Co., as manager of the poultry supply department and will be glad to meet his old customers at their sales room at 9 West side Market Square, where you will find in stock "Everything for the Poultryman."



Pigeon Nests.

The Paterson Poultry and Pigeon Association.

At our annual election of the Paterson, N. J., Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held Tuesday, March 17, 1908, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

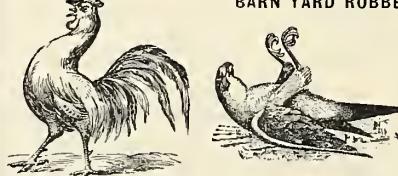
President, Clinton Terwilleger; first vice-president, E. Ryerson Taylor; second vice-president, J. C. Punderford; third vice-president, Dr. Gilbert Johnston; secretary, O. H. Quentin; treasurer, Holden Rigby. Executive Committee, Peter Hillman, John J. Brown, Chas. F. Dermond, Joseph L. Bustard, M. Millington, Paul Mial and Samuel Ross. Auditors, Jos. Riley, Louis Claxton and James Hanford.

5-10-'06. Epworth, N. C.
Dear Sir:—Hawks visited my chickens every day. After using your Chicken Powder—they came no more. Yours truly, J. B. PITTMAN.

7-30-'06. Massaponax, Va.

Dear Sir:—I have tested your Sample of Macnair's Chicken Powder and found it a safe and reliable tonic, as well as a sure cure for cholera. Very respectfully, FRED NUSSEY.

COCK OF THE WALK. "HAWK" THE BARN YARD ROBBER.



I take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my children on them too. Look at me and observe the Hawk. Cock a doodle doo.

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER

Kills Hawks, Cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abundance of Eggs. Sample package, including postage, 25 cents.

W. H. MACNAIR TARBORO, N. C.

SPRING GROVE POULTRY FARM R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

First prize winners under Owen and Mc-Clave. Special for best pen under Brown, Knoxville, 1908. Eggs, best pens \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. Utility stock, \$1 for 15; \$5 per 100.

O. H. C. RODGERS, R. 6, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE BANTY FOUNT SAVES LABOR

Founts that cannot be thoroughly cleaned by hand. The BANTY is the most sanitary, practical, and convenient fount on the market. Heavy galvanized iron—made to last. Made from one of neatest material and circuitous giving opinions of prominent breeders. Made in three sizes.

AMER. PATENT SPECIALTY CO.

63 H St. Dayton, Ohio

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EASILY FILLED & CLEANED

Mated pair kissing—From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks. Write to-day for our FREE Squab Book, 1908. How to make money breeding Squabs. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 348 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.

FREE THIS PRACTICAL SQUAB BOOK

This 36 page book, nicely illustrated, contains valuable information never before made known to the public. If you have been unsuccessful in breeding squabs, get this book and start the year right. You cannot fail if you follow the instructions as given in "OUR SQUAB MANUAL." Sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. in postage, to cover cost of mailing. Melrose Squab Co., 24 Harvard Place, Dept. I. H., Buffalo, N. Y.

JUMBO SQUAB BREEDERS

are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4 cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772½ Hope St., Providence, R. I.

World Famed Nationals

Eggs at half price now from the best blood in America. Winners at the largest shows on the continent. B. P. ROCKS, White Wyandottes and Bronze Turkeys. Write for free 8 page circular.

S. B. JOHNSTON
Expert Judge. Route 4. FAIRLAND, IND.

...EGGS FOR HATCHING...

\$1.50 PER SETTING 15.

S. C. Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. C. Rhode Island Whites, 34 ribbons, 41 birds at late Nashville and Springfield shows.

A. P. DORRIS, Route 3, Springfield, Tenn.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds EXCLUSIVELY

21 acres and all my time devoted to them. Won 21 Ribbons and Silver Cup last 2 shows. Eggs, Best Pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Free Range, \$5.00 per 100. 75 big husky Cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

H. T. SHANNON
Box S. Cary Station, Ill.

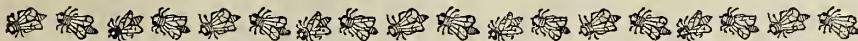
RHODE ISLAND REDS

As good as the best. Satisfaction guaranteed in stock, eggs or chicks. Cloverdale Poultry Farm, - Reading, Mich.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS!

My Reds are correct in type, color, size and breeding. Sold stock this season to several of South's foremost Red fanciers at fancy price and gave satisfaction. Pen No. 1 is all show birds fit for fast company. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2 is nearly as good. Eggs \$1.50. I guarantee to sell cheaper than anybody, quality considered.

W. OSCAR ORR, Box 112, ROANOKE, ALA.



THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.



BEE PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN	will be sent with the following:
PRICE FOR THE TWO \$1.50 Cleanings in Bee Culture, SM.....	OUR PRICE FOR BOTH \$1.00
1.00 The American Bee Keeper, SM.....	.75

NOTICE.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

The Honey Bee.

Suggestions for the Month of April.

The warm March has caused the brood to hatch earlier than usual, in fact everything is advanced about three weeks. The opening of the peach, cherry, plum and pear bloom has given the bees plenty of work. The bee keeper should keep watch of the colonies and add supers as space is needed. Swarming will also begin early this year; whereas we are likely to have some cool weather during the month it will be best to prevent swarming as long as possible. This may be accomplished by ventilating the hive by means of large entrance or by removing a frame or two from the brood chamber. Keep the colonies as strong and large as possible and be prepared for much lower temperature sometime during the month. Upon the advance of cool weather reduce the entrance and if it gets very cold cover the hives with blankets or carpet.

At this season of the year is a good time to buy bees. A good strong colony will likely swarm in a few weeks. If you have to move your colonies by cars be sure to place them so that the frames hang lengthwise instead of crossways; whereas, shipping by wagon the reverse position is better. If the distance to move the bees is short, tack a piece of wire screen over the entrance, and by means of staples or Vandusen clamps fasten the bottom board and cover securely to hive body. If the bees are to be carried some distance and the weather is warm it will be necessary to screen the top of the hive.

At this time of the year it is very important that bees have plenty of water. Unless there is a creek or some body of water within a radius of half a mile, I would provide the following device. Take a barrel or a keg, stand it on end on a box about two feet above the ground; fit to barrel or keg a wooden faucet, from this let water drop slowly upon an inclined soft wood board. Experience leads me to think that two tablespoonfuls of salt to a barrel of water is good for the bees.

Tennessee State Bee Keepers' Association Formed.

On March 7th, at Knoxville, Tenn., some thirty-five leading bee keepers from all parts of the State met in conjunction with members of classes in Bee Keeping at the University of Tennessee and discussed the advantages of a State organization for bee keepers. Much enthusiasm was shown and when the motion was entertained for the formation of a Tennessee State Bee Keepers Association it was unanimously carried.

The officers elected were: President, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville; Secretary and Treasurer, John Davis, Springhill.

The sectional vice-presidents and executive committee are to be elected at the first annual meeting of the Association which is to be held at Nashville during the last week in January, in connection with the State Nurserymen and Horticulturists' Association meetings.

All bee keepers and those interested are cordially invited to join the Association. Annual dues for charter members are twenty-five cents.

Some of the Questions Asked This Department.

Q. How do you clip a queen's wings?
A. I clip her while on the comb, using for the purpose a small pair of scissors. Cut

about two-thirds of the wings off on one side.

Q. Do you find bee escapes a success?
A. I do in taking section honey, but not for extract honey.

Q. What size of hive do you prefer?
A. A ten-frame Langstroth hive for section honey; a twelve-frame for extract honey.

Q. What is the best clover to sow for honey, useful for farmers and fodder?
A. I would say alsike.

Bees at the Recent Tenn. State Fair.

Among the many attractive exhibits in the agricultural building, Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, last September, that of the aparian section attracted as much, if not more, attention than any other exhibit. This section, under the capable management of Superintendent J. M. Buchanan, was a great success in every particular. Especially so, when it is taken into consideration that this is the first year that practically anything has been attempted along this line.

Large displays of honey, both comb and extracted, beeswax, implements of every description used in the apiary and of many different races of bees, presented sights to which the average person is little accustomed and showed how prominent a place this industry is taking among its sister agricultural pursuits in this state. The old-time box beekeeper, of which there are many thousands in this state, was much interested in the modern hives and implements which increase the output and facilitate the taking and caring for the same. Of particular interest along this line was a large honey extractor, by means of which honey is centrifugally thrown from the honey comb and the latter returned to the hive to be refilled, thus saving the bees much time and labor in its production, which is one of the most costly operation the bees have to perform.

In addition to the exhibits mentioned above, demonstration of live bees was conducted throughout the entire week of the fair in a screened pavilion. Many of the spectators could hardly believe that the bees could be handled like so many beans without any protection to the operator, but time and again it was demonstrated that the operator had no "special preparation" on his face or hands, by the fact that different ones from the audience came into the cage and were not stung. Some spectators thought that the bees had been "treated" and would not sting, but in vain these persons were invited to enter the cage or take a handful of bees. The fact is that there was no secret. The bees were gentle, and anyone understanding the manipulation of bees could handle them in the same way.

Liberal rewards were given to the exhibitors, and the Central Tennessee Beekeepers' Association, through which body the great interest shown by the fair authorities was brought about, confidently expects a much larger display at the next state fair.

LESLIE MARTIN,
Member Publication Committee, Tennessee Beekeepers' Association.

Large Poultry Shipments.

During the last week in January twenty-two cars of live turkeys were shipped from Morristown, Tennessee, the center of the largest poultry producing section of the South. This number was exceeded in the week before the Christmas holidays when twenty-six cars were forwarded. In February from twelve to fourteen cars of live poultry and one car of dressed poultry were handled weekly. The value of a car is about \$2,000 and one car of dressed poultry, weighing 20,000 pounds, is said to equal three cars of live fowls. In all about 1,000 cars are shipped from Morristown annually by those engaged in the handling of the poultry product.

Morristown is prominent also as a horse and mule market, the second largest in Tennessee, it is claimed, Memphis alone exceeding it. Sales are held regularly on the first Monday in each month. Following the February sale, five car-loads of horses and mules were shipped by rail and as many more taken away over the wagon roads.—Southern Field.



E. E. CARTER

WON

FIRST COCK

FIRST PULLET

FIRST HEN (1E)

4th Cock; 2nd Cockerel, (tie) 3rd Pen at Knoxville Jan. 8-11, 1908.

Club Ribbons for Best COCK, HEN AND PULLET.

Also best Striped Male in a class of 40 birds. \$25.00 Silver Cup offered by American Single Comb Brown Leghorn Club for greatest number of points and \$25.00 Silver Cup offered by East Tennessee Poultry Association for best

COCK, HEY, COCKEREL AND PULLET.

Special for best Colored Pullet of good standard size and shape, 66 birds competing. Compare this record with other breeders before placing your orders for

STOCK AND EGGS

FREE Circular on MATINGS and WINNINGS

EGGS

AT \$4.00 FOR 15.

E. E. CARTER

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Member American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club.



THE KENNEL



This Department is conducted by WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn., to whom all queries should be addressed.

Dog Tramps 1,500 Miles.

A Scotch collie owned by T. J. Young, of The Dalles, has given evidence of his remarkable intelligence. In April last Mr. Young and family, with the exception of a daughter moved from Duluth, Minn., to The Dalles. The collie was turned over to the man in the baggage car. Upon arriving at The Dalles the dog missed the daughter who had been his lifetime friend. On the third day the dog disappeared. The daughter in the East was told of the dog's disappearance.

Two weeks ago Miss Young was visiting at Superior, Wis., with a friend. She was strolling in a park, when with a dash her collie rushed upon her. For fully an hour the dog was frantic with delight. There was no mistaking that the dog footed it all the way from The Dalles to Superior, Wis. When he left he was a fat, well-kept fellow, but when he arrived at Superior he was little more than skin and bones, and his feet were raw from exposure and the wear of travel. The most peculiar incident in connection with the dog's return is how he knew that his mistress was in Superior instead of Duluth, the old home of the Youngs. It is presumed that the dog went first to the former residence of the Youngs at Duluth, and, finding no one there, and knowing that Miss Young was accustomed to go to Superior often, he made his way there.

Are Collies Vicious?

Will fire burn you? Will a monkey climb a tree? Will a dog judge glare at you when you don't point out to him he has made a mistake? Of course they will, and Collies and all other dogs will bite people if they are foolish enough to tease them. Yet some one has come along with a rigmarole that not only is a Collie always addicted to biting children, but invariably will bite them in the face, as a sort of arch wickedness. Now the *New York Herald* has given publication in the magazine department to the reply, in the affirmative, that Collies are not to be trusted. 'Tis indeed a pity, and all that admirers of Collies have to do is to grin and bear it. It does seem a shame that the sheepdog, from which, according to a great naturalist, all domestic dogs have descended, should be marked down as a vicious creature above all other dogs by those who do not know what they are talking about, much less writing it.

A Great Saint Bernard.

A lady well known to us, residing in Newton, was drawing her little girl on a sled, just after our recent great snowstorm, through a long, narrow path to the school house, the snow being thrown up very high on each side of the path, when she met mid-way a large St. Bernard dog (*a stranger*). She immediately addressed him as she would a human being, explaining that the path was narrow and the snow deep, and that he must turn around and go back. He listened carefully to her explanation, then wheeled about, and walked back a considerable distance until he found a place where the snow had been shoveled out a little at the side. Into this he backed and waited quietly until she passed him with the sled and child. The lady thanked him for being so much of a gentleman, and he then wheeled about and started again on the path.—Ex.

—AT STUD—

Imp. Scottish Alton Monty

A. K. C. S. B. 92455

Monty is a typical sable and white Collie. He is large, strong, with a perfect head and ears, and a beautiful rich golden color, and has won many first prizes, his last being at the dog show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 21, 1907. He throws well marked, strong, vigorous puppies. Fee \$10.

For further particulars or pedigree of Monty, address the

KNOX COLLIE KENNELS
617 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies

The Scotch Collie is the ideal dog. Strong, wise and watchful, wonderfully intelligent, he is beyond question the most useful as well as the most handsome dog for the home.

Our dogs, male and female, have won prizes wherever shown.

"Scottish Alton Monty" is an imported prize winning stud dog, most beautiful golden sable, and white. Biltmore Queen, Parbold Daisy, Caledonia Lena and Beauty Bright, (white), are prize winning bitches.

We believe our strain of dogs is not excelled by any kennel in the country, either in breeding or marketing. None but pedigree puppies sold which are entitled to registry in the *American Kennel Club Stud Book*.

Full and authentic pedigree sent with each puppy.

Write for further information to the

Knox Collie Kennels
Knoxville, Tenn.

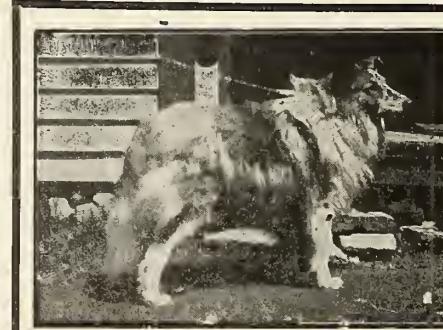
DOG GOT FLEAS?

The editor of *The Dog Fancier* has a preparation that will positively remove all fleas from dogs and cats. It is harmless to the animal or coat. Sent postpaid, for 50 cents. *The Dog Fancier* is a monthly illustrated publication, devoted solely to dogs. Now in its 17th year. Will send you a sample copy on request. Subscription price 50c a year. Address the Editor, EUGENE GLASS, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

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Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Young stock and eggs from Standard bred exhibition pens. Won 2nd pen, Jan. 1907, and 2nd pullet Jan. 1908, in hot competition.

Miss Rose Wallace
Harriman, Tennessee

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is now running a splendid series of articles on "GREAT ENGLISH SETTER SIRES, PAST AND PRESENT," by M. S. BEVAN, a very interesting series by CHARLES ASKINS, on "GREAT POINTERS OF TO-DAY," and one of the best series of COLLIE articles ever published on "PRESENT DAY COLLIES" by a well known Collie breeder.

THE KENNEL REVIEW is a high class magazine, beautifully printed and illustrated; is the only exclusive kennel periodical published west of the Mississippi River, and is acknowledged the best advertising medium in the West.

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Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15.
COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 TO \$5 EACH. GOOD ENOUGH TO SHOW

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Collie Puppies

I have a nice lot of Real Collies. Imported Stock of Greatest Winning Blood. Prices Right.

Leghorn Cockerels out of Large Eggs. White Wyandottes and Barred Rocks.

Write for Catalog

W. W. KULP, Box 75, POTTSSTOWN, PA.

WHITE HILL POULTRY FARM LAWSON'S BLUE RIBBON STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS

had another victory at the banner show of the South, winning club cup for the 10 highest scoring birds in show, also 1st pen, 1st ekl, 2nd hen, 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet, 3rd ekl. Now, Mr. Exhibitor, if you want to win next year, I have all my winners at Bristol, Cleveland, and Knoxville, in my yards, and you can get eggs from these very birds at \$3.00 per 15.

A. J. LAWSON, Prop. R. 7, BOX 66., CLEVELAND, TENN.

THE DAIRY

Edited by James N. Price, B. S. A., Instructor in Dairy Husbandry at the University of Tennessee

An invitation is extended to our readers to contribute their experience to this department. Inquiries answered.

Short Course in Dairying at the University of Tennessee.

The short course in Dairying just closed at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, is in many respects the most successful ever held at the University. The course was attended by seventeen regular students, besides several local dairymen who came in for lectures occasionally. The class this year was one of the most energetic, wide-awake groups of short course students with which the writer has ever had the pleasure of associating. They showed unusual interest and enthusiasm, and carried away much information that will be of use to them on the farm.

In this course lectures are given on the care and management of the dairy herd, including selection and breeding of dairy cows, housing, feeding and milking the herd, and the rearing of dairy calves. In this work the student is taught how to increase the milk and butter production of his herd by weighing and testing the milk and selecting the best cows to breed from. He also learns how to care for the cow to get the best possible milk flow throughout the year. He is taught how to raise calves on skim-milk; and how to feed the dairy heifer until she is ready to freshen. The relative advantages of winter and summer dairying are discussed, and many other subjects of vital interest to dairymen.

A series of lectures is given on the feeding of dairy cows, covering both the scientific and practical side. When a student has finished this course he is able to compound his own rations for the dairy herd. He no longer needs to work in the dark.

Another series of lectures treats of the diseases of dairy cows and their treatment—a subject of the greatest importance to all dairymen.

Another series treats of the testing, separating, and sale of milk, including sanitary milk production. This series takes up also the making of butter and cheese on the farm.

Besides the lectures on various subjects, two hours a day are devoted to practical work in judging dairy cows, and every afternoon is spent in testing and separating milk and making butter and cheese.

It has been the purpose of the instructors to make this course extremely practical. The common, everyday problems of the dairyman are considered. The student is shown the causes of his difficulties and how to overcome them. In other words, it is our purpose to give such information and training as will enable the student to go back to the farm and conduct the dairy business in an intelligent, profitable, and business-like manner.

The students attending the short course in dairying this year came from all parts of the state. This shows that the dairy interest is growing and spreading out into districts that are quite a distance from the larger cities, that it is becoming general rather than local.

Two prizes were offered this year; one of \$10.00 for the best essay on "The Cream Separator," and another of \$5.00 for the best work in judging dairy cows. The separator prize, offered by the DeLaval Separator Co., was won by Mr. P. A. Meriwether, of Trenton, Ky., and the judging prize was won by Mr. Ed. S. Ezell, of Chapel Hill, Tenn.

Time to Breed Cows.

There are too many farmers of Oklahoma who are breeding their cows in the summer and fall and raising the spring or summer

calves. The most profitable cow is the one that freshens in the fall and the most profitable calf is the calf dropped at that season of the year.

Have you noted the difference in the prices paid for butter-fat or butter during the summer, and the winter season? Have you noticed the drop in the prices of these products within the past few weeks? All of these changes are not brought about at the will of the creamerymen or the consumer, but are influenced by the irregularities of the supply and demand of these products. It is up to the dairymen and farmers to study and understand these conditions and to plan and work accordingly in order to realize the greatest profits.

We are all interested in points that will tend to increase the profits of the farm, and I believe that the dairy end may be increased by more breeding for fall calves. Of course, the most successful man will have cows to freshen both in the spring and the fall, but the most profitable animals will be those which freshen in the fall. True, the animal which freshens in the fall requires more attention from the herdsman, and she will require more feed than will the dry animal, but we have more time to do this work in the winter, and the increase in the price of the products at this time of year (during the winter season) will more than pay for this extra work and feed. Also, with the pasture season opening from the second to the seventh month after the cows freshen, we can somewhat lengthen the milking period of these cows.

So much for the cows. The calf that is stunted during its growth period cannot make as profitable a cow as does the one that is not stunted. The animal whose body is stunted must have most of the vital and other organs of the body stunted accordingly, so that the milk-producing organs must be affected. The calf that is dropped in the spring profits but little by the grass or other pasture of that summer and, when weaned from milk, must usually do as best it can upon the harsh, dry feeds as fed to the stock beef cattle. Sometimes, and more often than most of us care to admit, these calves receive nothing during the whole winter but the dry feed thrown to the other cattle in the yard. What kind of a dairy animal should we expect after this kind of treatment?

Now, the fall calf will live, grow and thrive throughout the first winter upon the milk, either whole or skimmed, and in the spring is ready to eat and assimilate the sweet, juicy and nutritious grasses of the pasture; thus continuing to grow and thrive the full summer season, and by fall is ready and able to live and grow upon the drier fodders and other feeds. This calf is bound to make a profitable cow.

Our section of the country demands more of the dairy products during the winter season, and the fall calf has a better chance for growth and development than does the spring calf.

It is now too late to breed for next winter's milk supply, but we can let one of two of our good cows "run over" this summer and fall and breed them this winter for the next fall's freshening. It may pay to give it a thought, anyway.—A. E. L.

The Neighborhood Bull.

The time has past when the improvement of our cattle can be considered as only of

secondary importance in Oklahoma. The milk and butter questions have become very important factors on the farm, and these dairy products greatly influence the size of that pile of "pin money" usually spent for family necessities.

The improvement of our cattle can most readily be brought about by the introduction of a good, well-bred, pure bred bull into our herds, and right now is the time to buy, as there are, now, many good bulls on the market at reasonable prices. Few farmers feel that they can afford to put \$100 or \$150 into a bull for use on their two, ten or twenty cows, by why can't we put a little of this "co-operation" talk into practice and ten farmers pay \$10 to \$15 apiece for that bull and improve the stock of the neighborhood? Let each man pay equally or each pay according to the number of cows he expects to breed, and then allow one man a certain salary or privilege for caring for the animal, or each owner keep him a certain length of time each year.

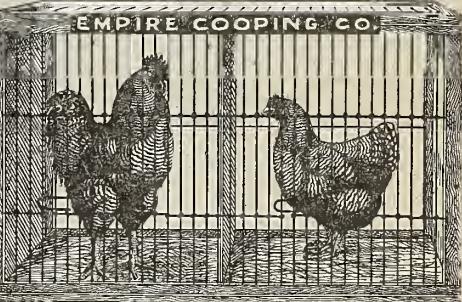
Do away with the scrub bull. Be sure you get a good animal. Get an animal that possesses the characteristics which you wish developed in your herd. And then, by care and feeding, make your animals, or other progeny, pay back to you the cost price of the bull with 100 per cent to 500 per cent interest on the money.—A. E. L.

EGG MAKING

is a hen's natural work. Cut bone is the raw material she needs to make her lay an egg a day. CROWN LINE CUTTER will prepare the food from scrap bones quickly, easily. Write for catalog—tells about the Crown. Wilson Bros., Box 646, Easton, Pa.

Paralysis

Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at last by Chase's Special Blood and Nerve, Kidney and Liver Tablets which force new life and strength into the paralyzed parts. A month's trial will convince you. Write for full particulars. P. S. Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Pat'd Oct. 15, 1901.

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For Poultry, Pigeons, Cats and Cavies.
A Specialty of Caging Winter Shows
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THE AMERICAN BEAUTY STRAIN OF ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

"ONE OF THE BEST IN AMERICA."

Winners at New York, the Jamestown Exposition, Indianapolis, Scranton and other large shows, winning 12 color specials out of a possible 20, or more than all other exhibitors combined at 10 of the largest shows in the country. This season proves that we have the color. At Indianapolis we won 1st cockerel, 27 in the class; 1st pen, 9 in the class, and color special on male, 49 males competing.

Write for mating list. We guarantee a good hatch.

KAUFMANN & WINDHEIM, Originators., NUTLEY, N. J.

The Largest Exhibitors of R. C. Reds in the Country. Members R. I. Red Club of America.

National Rose Comb R. I. Red Club.

LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

Buying a Horse.

If you want to buy a horse take no man's word for its soundness and value, but trust your own eyes and judgment. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but the halter and lead him around. If he has any failing you can see it. Let him go away by himself, and if he walks right into anything you will know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are he is wholly sightless. Take him by the head and make him move backward. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. Notwithstanding the closest examination you can make of a strange horse you are liable to be deceived. Even experts are deceived sometimes after the most careful and thorough tests. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace and yet have fits. No man can tell of the existence of this ailment until something happens to develop it. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then suddenly he stops. After a rest he starts again but soon stops and for the time being is unable to move. Such a horse, and there are many fixed up for sale, is worth no more than the value of his hide.

Jerusalem Artichokes for Pigs.

Much has been said on the subject of the food value of artichokes, but few careful experiments have been made to determine just what proportions of rations for farm animals can be profitably made up from these tubers. To throw light on this point the Oregon station fed six thrifty Berkshire pigs, which had been running on wheat stubble and which weighed from 117 to 215 pounds at the beginning of the experiment—from October 22 to December 11 on artichokes, supplemented by a small ration of equal parts of chopped wheat and oats.

An effort was made at the outset to compel the pigs to subsist on a diet of artichokes alone, but in the absence of grain there was very little gain and the pigs were not contented. They were vigorous in their demand for something more substantial.

The artichokes were grown near the pen so the pigs could have access to them whenever they desired. The tubers were left in the ground for the pigs to root out as they were needed.

A portion of the plat was measured and the artichokes dug to determine the yield, which was found to be 740 bushels per acre.

Industrious Hen—3 H. H.

During the experiment the six pigs consumed the artichokes grown on one-eighth of an acre and made a total gain in live weight of 244 pounds, or an average daily gain per pig of 0.81 pound. The pigs consumed during the period 756 pounds of grain, or at a rate of 3.1 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. The pigs were healthy and vigorous throughout the experiment.

The artichokes used in this experiment were planted the last of April on ground plowed deeply and prepared as we would prepare ground for potatoes. The tubers were planted in furrows, which were three feet apart in the row, and covered with a hoe. The plants were cultivated a few times, but after the tops were two feet high no further cultivation was necessary. The tops grew seven feet high before the end of the season. The pigs left only a few tubers on the ground. It takes some persuasion to get the pig to eat the artichoke, but after he once gets a taste of it, they eat them greedily.

Oiling Harness.

Oiling harness is a task that farmers generally put off too long. It is just the work for stormy weather. One quart of neatfoot oil will be sufficient for double harness. Wash the harness well with soap and water and hang in a warm room over night to dry. Next day it will be in good condition to receive the oil. Add a little lamp-black to the oil to color it; apply with rag or brush, rubbing it well into the leather and hang in a warm room over night. Next day rub well with a dry cloth and it will be ready for use. Harness thus treated is much easier to handle and far less liable to cause galls to the horses and will wear much longer.

Green Forage for Hogs.

An especially timely bulletin has just been issued from the Missouri Experiment Station by Dean H. Waters giving the results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs.

Thirty-six pigs weighing about 50 pounds each were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn until they were ready for market, accurate account being kept of the cost of gains made.

In cheapness of gains the feeds used ranked as follows: Corn and skim milk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and red clover, third; corn and bluegrass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

A saving of about 75¢ a hundred in the cost gain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh bluegrass. A saving of \$1.00 a hundred was effected by using alfalfa instead of bluegrass.

When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early and when properly clipped stays green all summer and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance as a hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than bluegrass, and as shown by these experiments has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance therefore to provide this sort of pasture for hogs rather than to require them to run on a bluegrass pasture, or even worse than bluegrass, a timothy pasture, or even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer-time.

This bulletin recommends a succession of crops for profitable hog pasture. The bulletin is for free distribution, and may be had by addressing the Experiment Station at Columbia, Missouri.

Some Horse Notes.

Never punish a horse for something which he cannot help. It may be your own fault instead of his that he is unruly and unmanageable.

If you want your horses to be sleek, fat and strong, feed them molasses—the old-fashioned New Orleans, black article. Mix it with chopped hay, a pint to a peck, and the horse will do the rest.

When the owner of a good mare breeds her to a stallion inferior either in breeding or individuality to herself, he has taken a step backwards. A mare should be bred to her equal always, and to her superior if such a horse can be found.

As an assistance in preventing lice from overrunning the colts some of the different coal-tar dip preparations sprayed into the coat frequently will do a lot of good. It is quite dangerous to use a wash preparation in cold weather, and spraying will be found much more satisfactory than dusting with powder.

A check in the growth of a colt means something off his value when he becomes a horse.

A fine-appearing horse with a poor ancestry is a very uncertain kind to breed to and should be avoided if a well-bred horse can be secured.

Given all other requisites, the perfection of bodily vigor and ability to perform depend largely upon the food, its character and amount.

Some simple condition powder, such as any veterinarian will prepare, should be in every stable to feed to the mares and colts when symptoms of indigestion appear, something that frequently happens during the winter months.

In selecting a horse always select one with plenty of space between the eyes. This mark of intelligence is worth a whole lot to the intelligent handler of a horse.

BOTS IN HORSES—It is claimed by some veterinary surgeons that no drug will kill bots in horses, but nevertheless, the juice of raw Irish potatoes will kill them instantly. For immediate relief, grate raw potatoes, add water enough to pour out of a bottle and drench the horse. Horses fed raw potatoes as regularly as salt is given to them will not be troubled with bots. For horses that are not used to potatoes, cut or grate them and mix with their food.

PILLING CAPON TOOLS

On the market capons bring double price and are cheaper and easier to raise. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. A Pilling Capon Set will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your profits. Sent prepaid with "easy to use" directions, on receipt of \$2.50. Anyone can do it. Write for free book on caponizing.

G. P. PILLING & SON CO.
Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds

We will have six pens of this favorite breed this season and will be prepared to furnish you with eggs for hatching at very reasonable prices. We have spared no expense to place in our pens the strongest blood lines on earth.

MISS ALICE PELTON, Manager

PARK POULTRY PENS,
Cor. 26th and W. End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF OUR
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
AND
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

Have won 45 regular and
special prizes in three sea-
sons under seven different
Judges.

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Special Offer to introduce our Work. Prompt service, artistic work and unheard of prices.

SPECIAL—100 White Envelopes—100 Note Heads and 100 Business Cards printed and sent postpaid for 85c. Standard cuts of different breeds furnished free. We guarantee a satisfactory job or we agree to refund your money and charge you nothing for printing. 1000 6x9 Circulars (book paper) printed and sent postpaid for \$1.00. Address,

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The Southern Planter

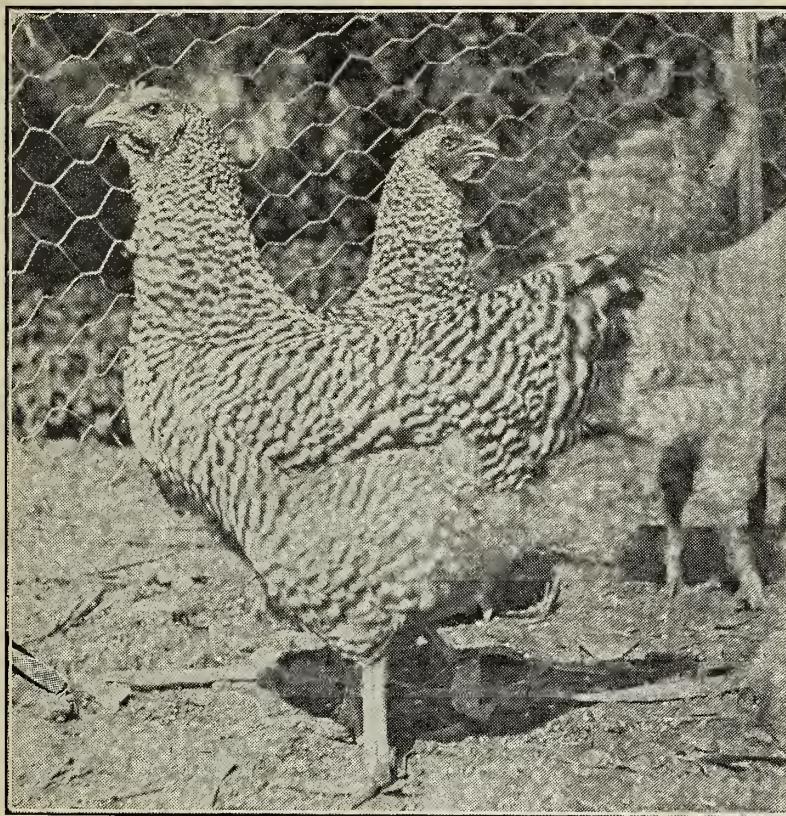
ONE YEAR FREE

As a special inducement to old and new subscribers alike we have arranged to send *The Industrios Hen* and *The Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va., one year for 50c.

We recommend *The Southern Planter* as one of the best farm publications in the South. Send to them for sample.

All subscriptions should be mailed to

THE INDUSTRIOS HEN
Knoxville, Tenn.



Pen of Barred Rocks from Breitweiser's Poultry Yards, Buffalo, N. Y.

The American Poultry Association.

As a member of the American Poultry Association, perhaps I can give some of our readers a little information in regard to the doings and progress of this body. This is an organization that has stood the test of thirty-three years and rests to-day upon a financial basis of some \$8,000. It is one of the largest live stock organizations in the world, and numbers among its members all the leading poultry breeders of the United States and Canada. So you see an insignificant "side swipe" cannot hurt it. That it is very much alive you can well see by the fact that some 500 new members have been added to its list during the past year.

It is an organization that any progressive-minded breeder should be proud to belong to, and will be benefited thereby. Many poultry raisers are to-day reaping the benefit derived through the untiring efforts of this body, yet fail to give credit thereto, and have no doubt reaped many times the price of the membership fee asked, and yet stand back and fail to realize what a prominent part this body has played in the upbuilding of the poultry industry.

We all know that it is not the market value of a few cents per pound that makes a fowl sell for \$25, \$50, or more. And who, think you, have been most active in creating this demand for good poultry at better prices?

Who, think you, have been the star actors in organizing these branch, and poultry associations throughout the country where poultry shows are held and create such widespread interest in this line? And who have scattered broadcast the good poultry literature which has so materially aided in this work?

Who but the untiring workers of this association? The staunch and true fanciers of the fraternity! And who but these have given us this book, our American Standard of Perfection, by which we can be governed and protected?

A book which costs much money, time and labor; which contains the description of all standard breeds, and the illustration of many of them, drawn by our world's greatest poultry artists. A book which can be procured for \$1.50 and which is worth many times that price to any progressive-minded breeder who wishes to raise good poultry and realize profits therefrom. And a book which no true fancier would do without.

Now stop and think for a moment, will you, what a great part this organization has played for each of us, bearing in mind that its aim is not to benefit a few, but to upbuild and promote the industry in general; then let us say, "take what I owe you," and we should henceforth work for the general good of the industry.—*Mrs. H. E. Blattler in Rural World.*

Don't set eggs from pullets, as the chicks will not have strong vitality.

Fine Lot of Ringlets for Sale

A grand flock of fine fowls, many of them blue ribbon winners, at reasonable prices. Exhibition fowls made a specialty, bred for size and egg production. Can furnish you fine large cockerels to improve your flock, of following strains: Thompson's Ringlets, Buff Rock Nuggets, Latham's Barred Rocks, Fishel's White Rocks, Duston's White Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Cook's Buff and White Orpingtons, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, direct from their native land. Have won 100 prizes and a number of specials since 1906. Won a number of prizes at Burlington Fair for 1907. The remarkable sales of the past season stamp their superiority. Write for show record and prices. Eggs from special matings and from 1st prize matings, \$2.00 per setting.

DR. JOHN W. LASLEY,
Burlington, N. C.

Selling the Hens.

There are many poultrymen who make the practice of selling off their hens at the end of the second year, yet they profess that the hen has just commenced to make a profit for them, for she is at her best—laying the greatest number of eggs—during her second year. They then fill the places of such hens with pullets. The theory is erroneous, as the first cost of the hen, that of raising her from the egg to maturity, must be paid back before the hen can give a profit, and this cost must be added to the second year. It is a fact that the hen herself can be sold and the cost returned, but the longer she is kept the cost of the first year is divided for every year she is on the farm. It is this first cost of the hen that is so frequently overlooked that makes the profit turn to a loss. A hen will last a long time if she is properly cared for, and for egg-producing purposes there is no necessity of selling off a hen just as soon as she begins to lay nicely and regularly. A hen in her second or third year is quite young and the chicks hatched from her eggs are usually stronger than those hatched from the first eggs of the pullets. If the hens are killed off every second year there will soon be a decrease in the vitality of the stock, especially if the eggs from the hens are handed down year after year and used for hatching purposes. Keep the hens until they are four years old and the result will be better layers, stronger chicks, and still you will have the price of the hen when she is sold.

To the wide-awake speculator: Invest 25c. a week for one year and make \$250.00. Stamp for particulars. G. W. Cupp, Mansfield, Ohio.

THIS BROOD COOP

is rat, lice, mite, mink, weasel, rain proof. Easily taken apart and cleaned. Use our combination Trap and Setting Nest. Our feed coop feeds three kinds of feed, is a feed saver. Try our non-freezing watering tank, egg testers, etc. All made of galvanized steel. Catalogue free. C. Hoskins & Co., 318 State St., Quincy, Ill. Dept. I. Agents wanted.

S. C. Black Minoreas

Layers, payers, stayers, when prizes are awarded at Jeff City show, Owen, judge, I won 1st ckl, 1, 2 pul, 1st pen. Farm raised, heavy layers. Eggs, \$2 per setting.

O. L. MOODY, Jefferson City, Tenn.

NORTON'S**S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS****WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS****BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

Winners wherever shown. A fine lot of high class cockerels at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs from high class exhibition matings \$5.00 per 15. Eggs from pens mated for business, \$2.00. Write for circular.

J. O. Norton,
East Station
Nashville - Tennessee

Some people may call it Utopian, but existing facts show that the progress of the world was made possible by the Dreamer, and wealth was created by his genius. Among them may be cited Fulton, with the steamboat; Morse, with his telegraph; Edison, with electricity, and Dr. Carrill, with his Telharmonica.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Capital, taking advantage of the financial depression, reduces the wages of laborers—not the high-salaried men. A community of interests will solve the financial difficulties, make panics impossible, and end the conflict between Capital and Labor.

PROBLEM IS SOLVED

Industrial, Commercial and Financial Concentration in a corporation uniting, under its own absolute ownership, every source of wealth, revenue, and profit that may be created in the industrial and commercial center to be established. Every prominent financier in this country admits that with the great increase in population business and industrial demands have outgrown the old methods and systems. The tendency and trend of the times is toward concentration and co-operation.

A new company now in process of organization, to be called the Tennessee Industrial Commercial Development Company, the projectors of which have secured the right to purchase many thousands of acres of the very best mineral lands in Tennessee, herein present a secured investment that has unlimited profit-making resources.

F. Clay Harley & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., who will act as the fiscal agents for this undertaking, are authorized to accept subscriptions for this stock to meet all preliminary expenses, the cost of organization and all such other outlay necessary to finance this corporation.

This company will develop more sources of income than have ever been controlled by any combination of capital in the United States; and because of the economies of its future plans, the company can engage in all kinds of manufacturing, and reduce the cost of production and exchange one-half.

Great profits will come from the company's ownership of every source of wealth that can exist in a large and rapidly growing city, that will soon be attracting many thousands of new inhabitants every year.

It is within the reach of everyone who can invest \$2.00 or more to secure a contract of ten or more of these shares, by

the payment of 20 cents for each share subscribed at \$2.00 per share. The balance of his payments are to be made in nine weekly installments when the price of this stock has been advanced to \$4.00 a share.

Every subscriber to this stock, even though he holds but ten shares, is certain to find employment with the company, if he needs it.

This unity of interest and ownership of every revenue and all the wealth of this city gives this company the power to issue construction notes in the denomination of our present paper currency, and use the same as money.

These notes will perform for the company all the functions and service of money, and be to the company just the same as money, for a period of thirty years, when they will be finally redeemed. Thus is brought into play unlimited financial resources, which it will be impossible to exhaust when invested in paying improvements, as will be done by the company.

With these notes, the city will be built, including the largest manufacturing industries.

The company will purchase nothing but producing properties at the start, and during the first year endeavor to construct such plants as are necessary

to the construction of a city, such as brick plants, saw mills, planing mills, foundries, etc., and to complete its furnaces and steel mills. These plants will give employment to many people. The construction of the plant and its management will be in the hands of the most competent managers in this line of industry. Not a ton of the pig iron of these furnaces will be sold out of the city except in finished products. The furnaces for making the pig iron will be situated by the side of the mill, and as the metal is turned out it will be made into iron or steel ready for the market.

This indicates some of the economies that, as before stated, will reduce the cost of production and exchange one-half.

The employees will rent dwellings, constructed with the latest modern improvements and at a very nominal rent, that the company will not have to pay for until the end of thirty years, when it will finally call in the construction notes; every day the workers will be trading with the company's stores and using the company's franchises. These are economic advantages that will so reduce the cost of production and exchange as to command the markets of the world; and if the company were to double the capacity of this great mill

it could not meet the demands for its products.

This is only a sample of one industry. This system will be carried out in all the industrial lines in which the company will engage. Other industries will be constructed on an equally large scale. The locomotive works and general machine shops, foundries and various other industries which will consume the raw materials produced by the furnaces and steel mills will employ many hands.

For the toiler this is the greatest opportunity he will ever meet.

It is only necessary to possess the imagination of ordinary reason and apply the dictates of common sense to facts and evidence surrounding us on every side, to realize that the merits and commercial economies of this undertaking will make this enterprise the most profitable and richest on earth. All the land of the city will be retained in perpetuity by the company, and it will be more than one thousand dollars in value for each and every one of the population.

That the company will attract to its city many inhabitants every year is as certain as that man will work for higher

wages, and prefer to live in a city where he is assured of constant and never-failing employment and will never know want or the fear of want, provided he honestly performs his part and does not abuse the opportunities that he will have as a partner in this enterprise or one who labors in this community of interest.

Those who subscribe for stock now at \$2.00 a share will not be called upon for a second payment until the stock is selling at \$4.00 a share. No subscriber is compelled to continue his payments; he can at any time, even though he pays but one installment, discontinue his payment and receive as many shares as his installments have purchased.

Every subscriber to this stock is not only purchasing a valuable investment, but is also purchasing a valuable opportunity to secure a position where he will be given the occasion or means in the corporation's service of attaining the highest position for which his talents qualify him.

The holder of these shares will not be compelled to wait for his dividend to realize on this stock; as it increases in price, money can be borrowed on it

close to its market or selling value; that is, when the work of construction and improvement is under way.

No matter how many shares you subscribe for; if you pay for but one share and discontinue payments, you will receive this one share.

If this seems a ridiculously low figure for this stock, be it considered that only one-twenty-fifth (1-25) of the capital stock of the company will be sold on these liberal and favorable conditions; and by increasing the selling value of these shares to one hundred or more dollars the first and each succeeding year, will attract a universal study of these plans, and result in the company being offered more money for investment than it can possibly use.

This corporation will have a capitalization of 250,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 a share.

It must be remembered the number of shares that can be secured by the payment of 20 cents are limited to a few thousand, and if you fail to act promptly, you will have passed your opportunity.

Fill out blank below and forward to us by mail, when you will receive full particulars of this proposition together with a copy of our new booklet, "Looking Forward vs. Looking Backward."

F. Clay Harley & Co.,
James Building,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dear Sirs:—

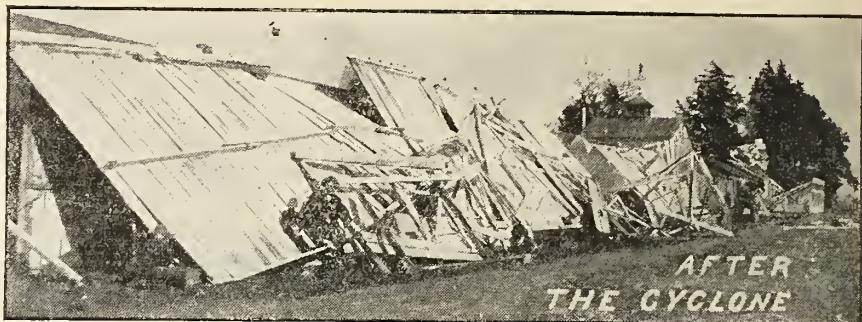
Please forward to me by return mail full particulars of The Tennessee Industrial Commercial Development Company together with a copy of your booklet "Looking Forward vs. Looking Backward," without cost or obligation on my part.

Name

Address

1908.

F. CLAY HARLEY & COMPANY,
FISCAL AGENTS
James Building. **Chattanooga, Tenn.**



AFTER
THE CYCLONE

RESULT OF CYCLONE—CHICKS HATCHED PLENTIFULLY IN STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS WHICH WERE UNAFFECTED BY THE STORM.



Poultry Fence

BROWN HEAVY-WEIGHT POULTRY FENCE does not cost one-half as much as the common chicken netting, yet will last five times as long.

Size of Wires. The top and bottom wires are No. 9 gauge—same size as nearly all stock fences. Intermediate and stay wires in same proportion.

Quality of Wire. All material used in Brown Poultry Fence is best grade of High Carbon, Double Strength Spring Steel Wire. Galvanizing is the heaviest and best possible. All wire is subjected to careful inspection and acid tests before being made into fence.

Construction. Very closely woven, and a sure protection against marauding animals. Your poultry is safe from everything when enclosed with Brown Fence. Built of material heavy and strong enough for horses and cattle. Wires cannot possibly slip.

Saving in Cost. With a No. 9 top and bottom wire you can save at least one-half the posts, and besides you require 1/2 top railing or bottom boards. These items alone usually cost more than the fence.

Price. Our prices are less than common netting costs. We pay the freight and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest railway station.

Guarantees. We guarantee every rod of our Poultry Fence. Every customer who buys this fence and does not find it entirely satisfactory and fully up to his expectations is at liberty to return the same at our expense.

Before buying Poultry Fence get our catalog and investigate the many superior qualities of our fencing. We have 144 styles of fencing,—a fence for every purpose. Write today.

**The Brown Fence & Wire Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.**

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE

From birds winning as follows: 2d cock, 1st and 2d pullet. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$3.00 for 30.

DR. W. L. CATE, Jefferson City, Tennessee.

S.B. NEWMAN & CO.

617 Gay St., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

PRINTING

BOOK BINDING

RUBBER STAMPS

ENGRAVING

The Best Grade of Half Tone Cuts and Zinc Etchings. See us.

Our National Bird.

Since one thousand dollars was paid this year, at Madison Square Garden, New York, for two pens of Cochins—ten birds—and one Plymouth Rock held at greater value than his weight in gold; since, abroad over our land it has come to cause no surprise when a hen sells for more than a horse; all this in the fancy: And since our secretary of agriculture has announced that in 1907 the direct products of the American hen, in poultry plants, farms, and small village yards of America, amounts to over six hundred million dollars, placing her in the front ranks, as one of the greatest financial interests of our nation, is it not time for us to cease our worshipful listening to the Eagle's scream, and gaze instead on our true "National Bird," which earns the dollar and makes its eagle possible? In her many forms and breeds, the American hen is fast becoming a name without a personality. Why should we not choose out one breed suited to the general purpose needs of poultrydom, and exploit it as our ideal American breed? For such a purpose, midway between the large and the small, the Leghorn and the Rocks, stands one breed, worthy of any place of honor, this is the American Dominique, America's oldest breed, the fowl whose fathers woke Washington with their clarion calls—one farm near Valley Forge claims them as its denizens for over a century. In New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are three strains which have been kept pure from time immemorial; they are one great-grandmother's fowls, the foundation stock of American poultrydom, originated on the farms of the colonists, with some infusion of blood of fowls imported from the island of Dominica (pronounced Dom'in'e'ka) in the West Indies, from whence came the name. Our one historical American breed the true "National Bird" of our country.

Farmers do you know this grand old breed? She is the one ideal middle-weight farmer's fowl. Half-way between the largest Plymouth Rock and the lively Leghorn in size, with flesh as fine and skin as yellow, as the former, and an all the year around layer unsurpassed. Hardy and handsome; plump and prolific; without one fault from the farmer's point of view. Fanciers do you know them? Stylish, proud, wide winged, long-tailed beau-

ties, the ideal fancier's fowl. The Standard says, "Beaks, shanks and toes yellow. Eyes, face, combs, ears and wattles bright red. Thighs large, strong and well covered with soft feathers. Feet and shanks clean and featherless. Back broad and of medium length. Breast broad, deep, full. Comb, rose; not so large as to overhang the eyes. Tail long, spreading. Color like the Barred Plymouth Rock. What more could we ask, my fancier friend? She has but two possible faults from the finest fancier's point of view and only one we believe in fact. The possible fault is in weight. Standard says, "Cock, 8 pounds; Cock', 7 pounds; hen, 6 pounds, pullet, 5 pounds." Many of our breeders say this is still kept too heavy. This is the question. The one real fault is in color. For years—a century—she has been bred a farmer's fowl. Hardiness, plumpness, prolific egg production, symmetry, and general beauty, these have been the requirements sought and won to perfection. Now comes the fancier with his Standard saying she is the mother of the Barred Rock, therefore let us perfect this color in the mother, which has become the glory of the daughter, and made her the world popular fowl she is in her heavier class. "Let us breed," he says, in the Standard, in color, "like the Barred Rock." This my fancier friend, is her only fault. And yet is this a fault? I tell you no! It is rather her glory; for a century she has been bred largely by farmers; to them she has been perfect, a few fine feathers, what cared they; she was just right. Today the fancier comes, he wants the finest markings and the prettiest pencilings. Here is his life's great opportunity. A breed all made; her history such that she can never have a competitor in glory. A specialty club already organized; a demand for the breed already beyond the supply; a color to breed to, which is already the finest from the fancier's view, and the most popular in all poultrydom; lessons in selection, mating, and breeding for this color already learned; and an opportunity for any truly scientific poultry breeder to take a breed already made, solid and sound; and in a few short years, by perfecting his own strain place himself at the top, on the very pinnacle of poultrydom. Is this my friend a fault? It is the opportunity of a century.

W. H. DAVENPORT.

DAVIS' BARRED ROCKS.

After winning during the past season, at Greensboro, Salisbury, Charleston, Rock Hill, Gastonia, Asheville, and Monroe, wound up at the Great Charlotte Show with 1, 3 Cock; 3, 4 Hen; 1, 6 Cockerel; 1, 4, 5 Pullet; 1, 4, 5 Pen. A. P. R. Club Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel, and Pullet; Four out of Six Club Badges, including shape male, and color female.

Write for mating list telling all about it.

Eggs, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 for 13.

SOME GOOD BIRDS FOR SALE.

B. S. DAVIS,

CHARLOTTE.

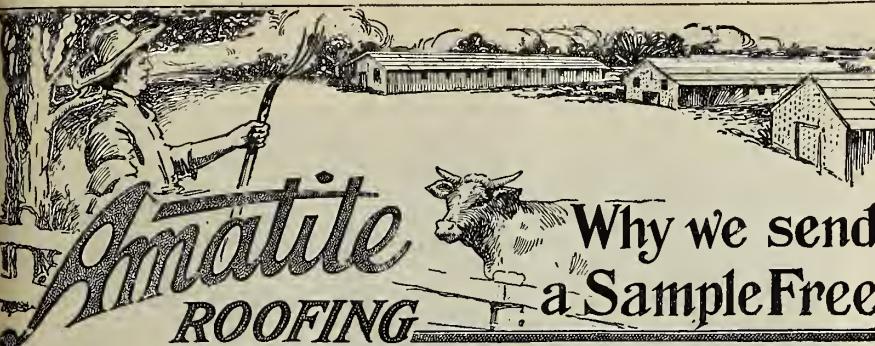
N. C.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry, Dewberry, Blackberry, Raspberry, and Fruit Trees. First-class stock, true to name. Ready to Ship NOW. I ship safely to all parts of the country. Write

**JOHN LIGHTFOOT,
R. F. D.
Dept. II, East Chattanooga, Tenn.**

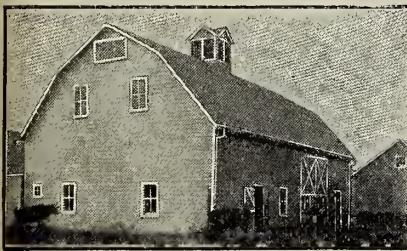




The reason why we make such a feature of our Free Sample offer in all the advertisements of Amatite is because we realize that Amatite itself is its best advertisement.

As soon as a practical man sees Amatite, he recognizes its superiority. The practical roofing buyer realizes, in the first place, that he can judge a roof's wearing qualities pretty well by the weight of it to the square foot. A thin, flimsy fabric can not possibly wear so long as a thick, heavy one.

Amatite weighs twice as much as other roofing of its price, and is tough and strong and reliable. While we



BARN AT PARK RIDGE, N. J., COVERED WITH AMATITE.

could say this in our advertisements without convincing people, the sample itself will prove it instantly.

Another important thing which the sample shows is the *real mineral surface* of Amatite. This mineral matter takes all the wear of the weather and receives the brunt of wind and storm. Being mineral, it is naturally not affected by these things, and accordingly does not wear out as does paint or coating which

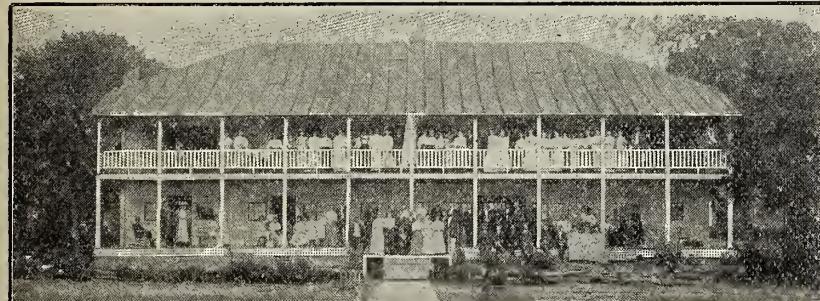
care required of any kind. It is permanently weatherproof *without paint*.

No careful buyer would dare to neglect the painting of the ordinary roofing, and people who are careful in such matters will be the ones who will most appreciate the argument that Amatite needs no paint.

You can't appreciate this mineral surface of Amatite roofing unless you see it, and that is our second reason for being so anxious to send you the Free Sample.

Amatite has all the usual advantages of a ready roofing, in addition to its special advantages. It is easy to lay, as it is sold in handy rolls of 110 square feet ready to be laid on the roof. No skilled labor is required and no special tools are called for; everything that is necessary in the way of nails and cement for laps is furnished in the center of each roll without extra charge. The nails have very large heads, which take the place of the usual tin caps; the latter, we have found, rust so easily that they do not last very long, and so we provide the large headed nails which are easier to use.

If there is any chance of your needing ready roofing within the next year or so, send your name and address to our nearest office and you will receive a



DENSMORE'S CASINO, FAIRLEE, VT., COVERED WITH AMATITE.

is ordinarily used. Most ready roofings have a smooth surface of felt which has to be covered with a heavy paint or coating.

A good many roofings are painted once at the factory, so that when they are laid they will last for a couple of years without the paint. But after that time it is absolutely necessary to give them a new coating every year or two. If the coating is extremely heavy and thick, it may last more than two years; but the paint will be more expensive.

But Amatite having this mineral surface, *needs no paint whatever*. After Amatite is laid there is positively no

sample by return mail. Then you can see for yourself what we mean by the mineral surface, and you can get some idea of the strength and durability of Amatite.

At the same time we will send you a handsome little booklet which shows many roofs where Amatite has been used with great success. Some of these may be right in your own locality. Like the sample, this is sent without charge. Address nearest office THE BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Allegheny, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Boston.

Roup, Its Prevention and Cure.

The first thing to do when roup makes its appearance, says the *Rural World*, is to separate the well fowls from the sick, placing the latter in warm, dry, clean quarters, which can be made nearly air tight, then take some glowing coals in an old iron vessel and stir equal parts of sulphur and pine tar together and drop some of the mixture on the coals. Let the fowls inhale the fumes; it will loosen the membrane which obstructs their breathing. Put enough carbolic acid into melted lard to give the lard a sweetish taste, and with a sewing machine oil can squirt some into the nostrils and throat of the affected birds, just a drop or two, enough to lubricate and heal the inflamed surfaces.

Give a hot mash with a tablespoonful of sulphur added for every fowl, or make pills, giving each bird its portion in the morning, then at night feed hot mash again with some red pepper added as a tonic. Press out any matter which forms in the nostrils and keep the throats of fowls clear of the yellowish white membrane which so often chokes them. Repeat all this every day until the disease is cured. Let those who attend to the sick birds wash their hands in hot water, to which has been added some carbolic acid, as soon as done caring for the fowls.

As to the fowls that are still unaffected, see that no drafts of air can blow on them when on the roost. Stop up every crack, crevice and nail hole, clean the hen house thoroughly, sprinkle slaked lime on the floor and whitewash the whole interior if possible, then fumigate with sulphur.

Feed the fowls well, adding a little red pepper to their feed at night and put copperas in their drinking water, as recommended for the sick birds. Keep feed troughs and drinking vessels clean by washing and scalding every day. On damp days fill an old pot full of red hot coals and set on the floor of the hen house, if of earth, and place stones around it so it cannot be overturned.

It pays to take every precaution to keep them well, for their vitality is greatly impaired by an attack of roup, and though they may recover they are unfit to be used as breeders, for though their eggs may hatch, they will produce young of weak constitutions which will require the most favorable conditions for existence, else they succumb to the many ailments which attack young birds of feeble life force.

The best way to prevent this dread disease is by providing a place to roost which is free from drafts and keeping the hen house dry and clean. Giving the fowls litter to scratch in so as to give exercise will quicken the circulation and thus stimulate every organ of their bodies to perform proper functions. Give plenty of clean water, nourishing food and grit, with some sort of green stuff. In short, try to meet the requirements of health and roup will die out, or rather, it will never appear in the flock.

Food for Hens.

The most costly portion of the egg is the white, or albumen. This is derived from the nitrogenous matter of grains, but principally from the animal foods. Hence meat, milk, insects and grains, rich in gluten, are the best foods for that purpose, says an exchange. One of the cheapest articles that can be used is blood. If it can be secured from the slaughter house, mixed with the ground grain and cooked, it will be highly relished by the hens, and will largely assist in egg production. When meat is used the lean portion should be preferred, as the fat is of but little service if corn is used in the food. One of the cheapest substances for adults is milk, whether sweet or sour. Regarding the use of blood it is well adapted for egg-production. It can be given with advantage to chicks as well as fowls, and be used in several different ways. First, by mixing one pound of blood with three pounds of mixed ground grain, and the whole mixture cooked as bread. There is nothing superior to it in such form, not even meat. Second, if the mixture of blood is put in a bag and boiled it makes a food that not only takes the place of meat, but it is better for the purpose. As the blood at some slaughter houses is usually wasted there should be no difficulty in producing it. It will keep any length of time in winter, but if not cold weather, should any portion remain after feeding, it may be added to the compost heap, where it will be valuable as one of the best nitrogenous fertilizers that can be used.

Sulphur Expelled the Rats.

Here is a Maine farmer's method of ridding his premises of rats and mice: "If you sprinkle sulphur on your barn floor and through your corn as you gather it there will not be a rat or mouse to bother. I have done this for years and have never been bothered with rats or mice. I have some old corn in my crib at present and not a rat or mouse can be found. In stacking hay or oats, sprinkle on the ground and a little through each load, and, my word for it, rats or mice can't stay there. A pound of sulphur will be sufficient to preserve a large barn of corn, and is good for stock and will not hurt the corn or bread."

A Lenten Creed.

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them. Then I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way."

Interchange Ideas.

And take the *New Zealand Poultry Journal*, a splendid paper containing the poultry news of all Australia. We will have it sent direct to you for one year, with THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, for \$2.00.



FIRST PRIZE PEN S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Winner of Silver Cup for the best pen in the American class at Columbus, Ohio, Feb., 1908. Owned, bred and exhibited by Miles Poultry Farm, Columbus, Ohio.

Wilson's White Leghorns.
(Single Comb.)
WON
At the Great Knoxville Show, January 8-11, 1908,
IN HOT COMPETITION
WITH THE SOUTH'S MOST NOTED BREEDERS
EGGS FOR HATCHING
REDUCED TO \$1.50 FOR 15.

THIS OFFER ONLY HOLDS GOOD FOR THE MONTHS OF
APRIL, MAY AND JUNE.

JAMES A. WILSON, Oliver Springs, Tenn.

"FEED TEN CENTS A BUSHEL"

Is your main feed for producing eggs and growing young stock costing you more than 10 to 15 cents a bushel? If so, you want my new book, title,

PROFITS IN POULTRY KEEPING SOLVED

which tells you how to make this great feed and gives you every detail in laying out and running a poultry plant. Gives you my lifetime experience. You can save \$25 a year on every one hundred hens you feed as well as increase your egg yield 30 to 40 per cent. No mashes under my new system. I have put hundreds of plants on a paying basis and can yours. Write today and stop that big feed bill. Circulars and testimonials free. My second edition of 3,000 copies now ready.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 156, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y. FORMERLY
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

For Vigor, Beauty and Heavy Laying our Columbias are unsurpassed. Eggs from prize matings at attractive prices.

H. E. CAIN,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Hens as Machines.

Use your hens as you would a machine in manufacture. Don't expect to get from them a finished product unless you feed in the raw material.

It is a hen's province to lay eggs. But she will not have the disposition, nor, indeed, the ability if she is not fed egg-making material. You might as well expect to pour water from an empty pitcher as expect hens to lay eggs without giving them the protein elements of which eggs are made.

See that they get a proper amount of cut green bone along with the other rations. You will be sure they are getting right egg-making food, as far as it goes. It has an excellent tonic effect and gives nutritive or sustaining elements at the same time. Lean meat is good to feed into the egg machine. Green bone has all the elements, protein, fat, lime, etc., and has the merit of being cheaper. Most every poultry raiser can get it at the butcher shop for little or nothing. It makes feathers, muscle and bone for the machine, and makes eggs come from the machine.

C. W. Best Says "The Hen is the Best."

Charlotte, N. C., March 11, 1908.

Industrious Hen Company:

GENTLEMEN—Your paper has been highly recommended as an advertising medium by Mr. Z. A. Hovis, of this city. As for the reading matter, I will say it is one of the best to which I subscribe. What the Southern states need is a good, lively poultry paper, which THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN certainly is. Most of the other journals deal with the conditions as they are in the North and West, and are liable to be misleading to poultrymen located in the South.

Yours truly,

C. W. BEST.

New Settlers for Tennessee.

The Department of Immigration of Tennessee, of which R. L. Burch is president and John Thompson, Commissioner, having headquarters at Nashville, is arranging to move a large party of new settlers from the Northwest, and also interesting native Germans and Swiss in the opportunity for successful home-making which this State presents. The Department is attractively bringing the many resources of Tennessee to the attention of home-seekers and is meeting with much success in the securing of immigration.

Manchester, Conn., Poultry Ass'n.

The Manchester Poultry Association has 134 members and hold regular monthly meetings, having talks for the fancy and practical poultryman. At the meeting in March, Geo. V. Smith, attorney for the Connecticut Poultry Association, addressed the club. At the recent annual meeting the following officers were elected: Chas. T. Balch, Pres.; Jos. C. Carter and Frank C. Straut, V. P.; Chas. M. Murphy, Sec'y; Chas. B. Loomis, Treas. Twelfth Annual Show will be held Nov. 15 to 20, 1908.



Copyrighted by the Publishers.

LIGHT BRAHMA MALE, AND FEATHERS.

The above is one of the 117 full-page plates in the new \$10,000 Poultry Book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," by T. F. McGrew and Geo. E. Howard. Illustrations by Louis P. Graham.

This is the world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Waterfowl, with 117 full page plates of the fowls, feathers and detailed markings.

\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed, characteristics, shape, and color markings of the recognized breeds of poultry.

Unlike any other Poultry Book and everybody interested in Poultry should have a copy.

This book is printed on heavy plate paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full page plates. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your Poultry knowledge complete. Make all remittances payable to

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Food Value of Eggs.

Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food of the fowl for good or for evil. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at 12 cents a dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at 16 cents, somewhat expensive, and at 25 cents and over, highly extravagant.

The basis of comparison was the market prices of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desired food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of the fact.—*Farm News*.

Virginia Poultry Association Elects Officers.

The Virginia Poultry Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting March 3rd, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Quarles, of Ellerson, Va., president; C. P. Harwood, of Richmond, first vice president; R. R. Taylor, of Beaven Dam, Va., second vice president; Charles Brown, of Cartersville, Va., third vice president; W. R. Todd, of Richmond, secretary, and A. J. Warren, of Richmond, treasurer. The executive committee will be elected at the next regular meeting.

Houdans of Quality.

Is the title of a beautiful little booklet Dr. G. W. Taylor, the well known Houdan breeder of Orleans, Ind., is mailing to his friends. If you want to learn something of interest concerning this much talked of and popular breed, write him. His ad appears regular in our pages, and we refer to him as an honorable gentleman.

Don't Subscribe

To any poultry journals, farm papers, magazines, or publications of any character, until you get our special rates. We have reduced rates on practically all the magazines and journals and can quote a better price than you can obtain elsewhere. Address, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

BLACK LANGSHANS PRIZE WINNERS

If you want the best order your eggs now.
Eggs \$2.00 per setting.

T. C. ADAMS, - Bristol-Va-Tenn.

R. C. Black Minorcas

Northup strain, direct. Eggs from prize winners at Boston, Jan. 1907 and Knoxville, 1908, \$2.50 for 15 or \$4.00 for 30. Good B. P. Rock eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

MRS. R. B. BEELER, Powder Springs, Tenn.

FOR THE BEST OBTAINABLE IN
B. P. Rocks, W. P. Rocks, Buff
Orpingtons, Lakenvelder's Silver
Laced Wyandottes and Anconas
Consult

BLUE BLOOD POULTRY FARM,
BOX 1, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Decay in Wood Prevented.

It is estimated that a fence post, which under ordinary circumstances will last for perhaps two years, will, if given preservative treatment costing about ten cents, last eighteen years. The service of other timbers, such as railroad ties, telephone poles, and mine props, can be doubled and often trebled by inexpensive preservative treatment. To-day, when the cost of wood is a big item to every farmer, every stockman, every railroad manager—to everyone, in fact, who must use timber where it is likely to decay—this is a fact which should be carefully considered.

Of the actual saving in dollars and cents through preservative treatment, a fence post such as was mentioned at the beginning might serve as one example. The post is of loblolly pine, and costs, untreated, about 8 cents, or, including the cost of setting, 14 cents. It lasts about two years. Compounding interest at 5 per cent., the annual charge of such a post is 7.53 cents a year to keep the post in service. Preservative treatment costing 10 cents will increase its length of life to about eighteen years. In this case, the total cost of the post set, is 24 cents, which compounded at 5 per cent., gives an annual charge of 2.04 cents. Thus the saving due to treatment is 5.49 cents a year. Assuming that there are 200 posts per mile, there is a saving each year for every mile of fence a sum equivalent to the interest on \$219.60.

In the South the cheap and abundant loblolly pine, one of the easiest of all woods to treat, can by proper preparation be made to take the place of high-grade longleaf pine for many purposes. Black and tupelo gums and other little used woods have a new and increasing importance because of the possibility of preserving them from decay at small cost. In the Northeastern and Lake States are tamarack, hemlock, beech, birch, and maple, and the red and black oaks, all of which by proper treatment may help to replace the fast diminishing white oak and cedar. In the States of the Mississippi Valley the pressing fence problem may be greatly relieved by treating such species as cotton-wood, willow, and hickberry.

Circular 139 of the Forest Service, "A Primer of Wood Preservation," tells in simple terms what decay is and how it can be retarded, describes briefly certain preservatives and processes, gives examples of the saving in dollars and cents, and tells what wood preservation can do in the future. The circular can be had free upon application to the Forester, Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**

Of high quality, which are large, stylish and handsome; solid golden Buff; great winter layers, and always winners at the shows; or for eggs from such stock? I can "deliver the goods." Mating list tells all about them.

Dr. C. L. Gray Bowling Green, Ky.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas**BLUE BLOODED, FARM RAISED, PRIZE WINNING, MONEY MAKERS.**

The fowls for eggs, for meat, for general purposes. Won in Buffs, 1st cock, 1st ekel, 1st and 2nd hen. In Minorcas, 1st and 2nd hen at Mristown Show, Owen, judge. My fowls are great egg producers, lay when eggs are scarce. They are full of vigor, vitality and vim. Eggs, Orpington, \$2.50. Minorcas, \$2.00, a setting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller,
Hill Top Poultry Farm, R2, Russellville, Tenn.

S. C. R. I. REDS**RED CLOUD STRAIN**

Eggs \$1.00 for 15

J. W. BROWN,
Thorngrove. - Tennessee

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**

WILLIAM COOK STRAIN



I have unquestionably the finest stock in the South. I have won prizes at Madison Square, Tennessee State Fair and at Nashville, in fact have never missed a premium where shown.

YOU CANNOT FIND BETTER ORPINGTONS

First Premium Eggs \$5 for 15. Second Premium \$3 for \$15

Mrs. S. C. BRIDGEWATER, Dixon Springs, Tenn.

PINE HURST DAIRY, FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

Fine Royal Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Line Bred for 10 years for Winter eggs, Standard size and color. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Free Range. Fine Jersey Cattle. Write me. I have stamps.

D. W. DUNCAN, Prop. R. No. 5. CLEVELAND, TENN.

...SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS...**KENTUCKY RINGLETS**

Stock direct from Thompson, whose famous "Ringlet" strain leads among Barred Plymouth Rocks. My stock is farm grown, fine and vigorous. A few yearling breeders, cockerels and pullets for sale. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30.

MRS. M. E. ALMY, BOX A, ALTAMONT, KY.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

of Any Description

PECANS OUR SPECIALTY

Illustrated and descriptive catalogue free if you mention this paper. Write now.
ARCADIA NURSERIES, J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr., MONTICELLO, FLA.

**...SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS...
STRAWBERRY HILL POULTRY YARDS**

I. DAVENPORT WILLIAMS, Prop. and Supt.

Box 287 Richmond, Va.

Mem. Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Poultry Association. At Richmond Jan. 9-15. (Wittman Judge), 1st Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet. Specials, including 1st Silver Cups for best display in class offered by Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Breeders. At Jamestown, Va., Penn. 6th Cockerel on immature birds. Also Highest Awards Va. State Fair and Richmond 1906. Eggs from Exhibition matings, both cockerel and pullet line \$3 per 15. \$6 per 30. \$9 per 50. \$10 per 75. \$12 per 100. From Utility matings \$1 per 15. \$6 per 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or number of eggs duplicated at half price. Stock for sale at all times.

SOUTHERN FARM LOCATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

**GRAIN FARMS
COTTON FARMS
DAIRY FARMS**

POULTRY FARMS

**FRUIT FARMS
HAY FARMS
TRUCK FARMS**

In the States of

Virginia North Carolina Georgia Alabama
Tennessee South Carolina Kentucky Mississippi

FINE CLIMATE, GOOD MARKETS, AMPLE RAINFALL, CHEAP FUEL

OPENINGS FOR INDUSTRIES

Lumber Lands, Coal Lands, Stone Lands, Iron Ore Lands

FACTORY SITES

In Close Association with Water Power, Fuel and Raw Material.

Information about any part of the South and any kind of business furnished free by addressing M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.; W. L. HENDERSON, Southern Agent, Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**"BLACK BEAUTY" STRAIN
ROSE COMB BLACK
MINORCAS**

PRIZE WINNERS

Large birds, greatest layers. Several choice cockerels for sale at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each—bargains. Winnings: Bristol, Tenn., Dec. 1907, 1 and 2 cockerels, 1, 2, 3 pullets, and first pen. Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 1908, 3 and 4 cockerels, 1, 2, 3, and the fourth pullets, and first pen. Mated to these prize winning pullets is a 9 pound cock, perfect shape and excellent color. Eggs at \$3.00 per 15, or \$5.00 per 30. Guaranteed to hatch. Satisfaction or your money back.

J. O. LEWIS
Johnson City, - Tennessee

**JACK'S
"ROYAL REDS"
SINGLE COMB RHODE
ISLAND REDS.**

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS
Bristol and Knoxville 1906-07.

The Most Popular Breed. All Stock Sold. Big Demand for Eggs. Booking orders at \$2 per 15. Place your order early. Good Hatch Guaranteed.

**M. JACKSON,
JOHNSON CITY. - TENN.**
Member National S. C. R. I. Red Club and State Club.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS

Eggs from prize winners, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50. Trap nest record. Fertility guaranteed.

GOLDEN GLOW POULTRY PENS,
LAKE CITY, FLORIDA.

**BRED
TO
LAY
WHITE WYANDOTTES**

By mating our best layers to males from hens with records of 204 to 247 eggs in one year, we have developed in our strain, an inherited capacity for large egg production which makes them persistent layers the year around. Our circular tells more about them.

C. BRICHAULT, M. D. V.
Andover, Mass.

The Chicken Fever.

Yes, every spring there are new cases. No doctor has ever yet given a preventive for this disease, but there are several sure cures. One of these cures I know of is for the first six months take one teaspoonful of discouragement every day, ten cases of roupe in the winter, one opossum at night and in the spring three hawks every day. And when you have followed the above directions if you do not feel any better by July 30th get a good supply of mites and lice from your neighbors and in a few days you will never name chickens again. Now you may think the above sounds foolish, but I want to say that nine-tenths of the people who start in the poultry business get disgusted at some of the above plagues and give up the business.

I want to say that success in the poultry business is just as easy to obtain as it is to make a successful farmer, merchant, doctor or any other business. Ninety per cent of the drawbacks in the chicken business can be overcome if the man or woman back of it had enough energy or determination to succeed, to fight the enemy and endure with patience the little upsets that come to those who do their best. I have tried for three years to get the farmers interested in pure bred poultry, but it is hard for them to see it as I do. I say to my farmer friends if you will purchase S. C. W. Leghorn's eggs of me at \$10.00 per 100 (which is 1-3 less than my regular price) I will pay you \$1.00 each for every pullet you grow to maturity; but no, he said he could get 25c each for all the hens (mongrels) he could raise and not have to pay for the eggs. He forgets the fact that I can grow 100 S. C. W. Leghorns to maturity for \$10.00 less than he can grow any one-half breed of the larger varieties.

Now to those who contemplate starting in the poultry business this season let me ask you to keep out of your mind how much money you will get out of it the first year, but keep in mind how many chickens you will grow to maturity and how fine they will be and I guarantee if you can grow the fine stock the other fellow has the money to pay a fancy price for same. I went up the street with White Prince, a S. C. W. Leghorn cockerel in my arms to have his photo made and a farmer's attention was attracted by his crowing in my arms and he said that's a fine rooster. What is he worth? I said \$50.00. He said well what can you get for him? I said I refused \$25.00. He said if I owned him I could not get over 25 cents for him, I know, and the groceryman would not give me any more than that for him; he said that's it, it is the reputation that sells them. So it is; if we get our reputation by fair and honest dealings and by producing stock of a high quality—and there is only two points in quality—one is egg production, the other high scoring. I cannot to save my life understand why it is that all farmers, especially up-to-date farmers, do not keep a small flock of thoroughbred fowls. There is ten times as much profit in any thoroughbred variety of chickens as there is in any of the old barn yard fowls. They do not eat any more, it does not take any more ground or any more house room for them and your profit will be more than double and your farm will increase in value because it looks more up to date around the barn. And if your fryers are all the same color, instead of getting 15 or 25 cents each you can get 50 cents each. That is what we get and are offered for uniform color and size chicks every spring from March 15th to June 1st. So I advise you all to raise thoroughbred stock and seeds, corn, wheat, potatoes, etc., and if you have the chicken fever, get a pen of fancy fowls, no matter what variety, any of the leading varieties will pay if you fancy it and handle with care, and if all the beginners delighted in the business there will be very few deaths from chicken fever.

A. J. LAWSON.

Stricklin Pineywoods Poultry Farm.

At Midwinter Exposition, Jacksonville, Fla., February 12th to 16th, 1908, my S. C. White Leghorns won every first; Barred Plymouth Rocks first. I am mated up to produce the Winning Kind. The egg-laying qualities of My Fowls are Firmly fixed, and the pullets raised from them Can Not fail to be good layers. My Breeding Birds spend every winter month upon the ground in their large yards, one of which is directly connected with every pen, a condition rarely met with in the north. Farm at Dinsmore, Fla.

A Poultryman Candidate.

Joe Knott, the White Rock Joe, is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Roads, Knox county, Tennessee, subject to the Republican primary, May 1, 1908. He has had four years experience in pike road work, and will appreciate the vote and influence of all poultrymen.



The Lice Question

is never satisfactorily settled without a good reliable liquid insect destroyer. No dusting, handling, dipping or greasing. No individual treatment of fowls. None of the slow, laborious, disagreeable work so necessary with other processes. Just paint or spray the roosts and walls—**That's all!**—if you use

**LEE'S
ICE KILLER**
ALWAYS THE SAME

Lee's Lice Killer is a special distillate of coal tar and sulphur products prepared with particular attention to uniformity of strength and quality, and the preservation and retention of insecticidal gases or volatile products contained within the fluid. The vapor given off by a liquid Lice Killer is its most important value.

Lee's Lice Killer is the original and only liquid Lice Killer that always has a full value and which is prepared exclusively for use as an insecticide. It is always the same—the cheapest and best insect destroyer on the market.

Sold on an absolute guarantee—like all of **LEE'S** goods.

Price, 35c, 60c and \$1, according to size.

Manufactured only by

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Nebr.

Send for FREE books, "20 Years With Poultry," and "Mandy's Poultry School."

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY

NO PAINS OR MONEY HAS BEEN SPARED
IN MATING MY PENS

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100

W. B. FARRIS, Pulaski, Tenn.



Hansen's World Champions R. I. Reds



We are the only breeders in the world that have been able to show at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and winning every first prize at the above shows. We have also won the National Cup offered by the National R. I. Red Club for the last two years. At the World's Fair, St. Louis, Hansen's Reds won more cash prizes than any others exhibited. At the last National meeting in the largest class of Reds in the Middle States, Hansen's Reds won four firsts, three seconds and three thirds, four silver cups and all color and shape specials. Our Red Cloud Male birds are recognized in every state in the Union as the typical Red and the best breeders and are sold at higher prices than any other Reds. Some breeders will advertise a winning that they made years ago. Others will advertise winnings from the local shows; but Hansen's Reds win in New York, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. In fact our customers win in every state in the Union. Write for our free mating list.

HANSEN POULTRY CO., Box 1, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

A Valuable Poultry Book.

A book that will be read with a great deal of interest on account of the rapid growth of the poultry industry and the profits to be realized in this field, is Greider's 1908 Catalogue of Poultry and Supplies prepared by B. H. Greider, the well-known poultryman of Rheems, Pa.

This book illustrates and describes all the leading breeds of fowl, their value and ability as money-makers, besides giving the lowest price for stock and eggs for hatching.

A chapter tells how to build the right kind of practical houses, showing plans and pictures, and suggests the necessary equipment for profitable use.

Feeding methods are explained, as well as the way to care for a flock so that they will keep in healthy condition and lay—especially in the cold weather, when eggs bring high prices.

Among the features included is a set of chromos—pictures of fowls in colors—that appeal to all lovers of poultry.

At the price asked—ten cents postpaid—this book is well worth sending for and should be in the hands of everyone interested in poultry raising on either a large or small scale. Enclose the price to Mr. Greider, at Rheems, Pa., and we believe you will be perfectly satisfied with the bargain.

Can't Help Renewing It.

Oakford, Pa., March 28, 1908.
The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIRS—Your favor received calling my attention to the expiration of my contract—how can I help renewing it, when I get such good results from THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN? I cheerfully send my check enclosed, for the next quarter. Good stock, winning at America's leading shows, and good advertising, are bound to produce results. Yours truly,

W. F. POTTERALL.

Raise the thing of which you can raise most at best prices. A New England farmer can raise \$100 worth of potatoes per acre, or \$35.50 worth of corn, per acre, and the potatoes really cost less to raise than the corn. Is it not good policy for him to raise potatoes and buy corn? Something of the sort is true everywhere and every farmer should study his soil and his markets and get the most from his land.

WOODCOTE POULTRY YARDS WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY

Nashville, Dec. 1907:—1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st hen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st pen, and silver cup.

Nashville, Jan. 1908:—1st cock, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 2nd pen, and

NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB SILVER CUP FOR FOUR BEST WYANDOTTES

This indicates the quality of my stock. Eggs from them now means prize winners at the Fall shows. They win for me and they will win for you. Eggs for hatching a specialty.

THE SIRE OF THESE PRIZE WINNERS HEADS MY 1ST PEN.
Mrs. Wm. R. LUKE, R. F. D. No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.

S. C. R. I. REDS AND R. C. W. LEGHORNS.

If looking for the finest, write for my free folder. At the recent show at Knoxville, Tenn., my Reds won 2nd and 3rd ckl; 3rd pul. (tie); 2nd pen, and of the four badges offered by the R. I. Red Club of America, I won three—hest shaped male, hest shaped female and best colored female.

At the Virginia-Tennessee Show held at Bristol, my Reds won 1st and 4th ckl; 2nd and 4th pul; 1st pen and three of the club badges—hest colored male; best colored female; and hest shaped female.

My Leghorns always win about everything in sight. Of the three silver cups offered by THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., at the recent Knoxville show my hirds won two—the Leghorns winning hest display in Mediterranean class, and Reds and Leghorns combined winning hest general display. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

SAM M. COOPER, Box H, Fountain City, Tenn.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

I breed but one variety. In buying from me you run no risks in getting mixed stock. I guarantee a good hatch from eggs. Also guarantee birds I ship to satisfy my customers or same may be returned. Your inquiry or order will have prompt attention. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

J. L. ALLEY, BOX 110, MIDWAY, ALA.

**An Up-to-Date Poultry Supply House
Established at Last.**

The poultry raisers of this section have long felt the need of a poultry supply house in Knoxville but it seemed as though none of them felt it their duty to establish it. Probably they have sold their eggs at such honest prices that they did not have sufficient funds. Be that however as it may, we now can truly say that there is a store where a "chicken man" can get "everything for the poultryman."

The C. W. Henderson Co., dealers in Seeds, Produce, Etc., have added a poultry supply department to their business and have opened up a sales room at No. 9 Market Square and have put in a stock of poultry supplies unequalled in the South.

They have placed this department in charge of Robert S. Porter, formerly of the Porter-George Poultry Co. Mr. Porter is not only a practical poultry man but also an experienced poultry supply man, therefore he will carry only the best of everything. He will also gladly "talk chicken" and advise with any who wish to embark in the poultry business. He will be glad for all interested in poultry in any way to call around and get his prices before making any purchases of poultry supplies.

Now, don't forget the address, No. 9, West side of Market Square (near Kern's). Also don't forget that they carry

"Everything for the Poultryman."

Members National White Wyandotte Club.

Notice is hereby given you, that while five out of the seventeen persons, who attended the Cleveland meeting, according to Mr. Rankin, the then acting Secy.-Treas., were in arrears for dues. There was still a quorum left, according to article VI. of our by-laws, and as both Mr. Graves and Rankin signed the call for that meeting, the election of officers at that time was legal, with the exception maybe of our Secy.-Treas. And I have never been notified of this exception, although I

wrote Mr. Rankin at once, and sent him a copy of the minutes of the meeting. Now I want to notify all members not to pay Mr. Rankin one penny, or any one else, until I have secured the books of our Club, and find out who's who. Then I will notify all who to pay their dues to. And I want to notify Mr. Rankin publicly not to spend one cent of the Club's money, in any way, or for any purpose, unless given permission so to do by the newly elected executive committee. And according to our by-laws, the executive committee can set the date of our annual meeting, and they have already asked the proper officers of the American Poultry Association if we could hold our meeting at Niagara Falls, second week in August, and they tell us we will be welcome, and I would be pleased to have a large attendance.

G. R. HASWELL,
Pres. N. W. W. Club.

Sees Advantage in Whee's.

After one season's use of bicycles, the Pawtucket, R. I., Police Department is an enthusiastic convert to the value of mounted officers. Seven wheels are owned by the city, and an equal number of officers are regularly detailed as a bicycle squad. The result is that the patrolmen have been able to care for larger beats much more efficiently than was formerly the case.

Greenfield Poultry Association.

Greenfield Poultry Association will hold their fifth annual show January 19-22. F. J. Marshall, judge; R. E. Perry, secretary.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

EXCLUSIVELY

As Good as the Best

EGGS, First Pen, \$5.00 per 15.
EGGS, Utility, \$2.00 per 15.

A. M. PEARSON, SYLACAUGA, ALA.

ALL PRIZE WINNERS

Having bred and exhibited fancy poultry for the past 11 years, we mate an unusually large number of pens, scoring 90 to 96 points. Stock and eggs are bound to please you. Will sell eggs from these varieties \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 26; \$4.50 per 52; single birds, \$2.50; trios, \$6.00.

Buff Cochins	Buff Wyandottes	S. S. Hamburg	S. C. W. Leghorns
Part. Cochins	Golden Wyandottes	W. F. B. Spanish	S. C. Buff Leghorns
White Cochins	Silver Wyandottes	Buckeye Reds	S. C. B. Leghorns
White Rocks	White Wyandottes	Cornish I. Games	Buff Cochinchans
Buff Rocks	Light Brahmans	R. C. B. Leghorns	Black Cochinchans
Barred Rocks	Black Langshans	R. C. W. Leghorns	B. B. R. Bants
Rouen Ducks	Pekin Ducks	Indian Runner Ducks	White Cochinchans

EGGS FROM THESE VARIETIES \$2 PER 13; \$3.50 PER 26; \$6 PER 50

R. C. R. Reds	Houdans	B. B. Red Games	
Pea Comb W. Rocks	Red Caps	Partridge Wyandottes	
S. C. E. I. Reds	Blue Andalusian	Buff Orpingtons	
White Sherwoods	S. G. Dorking	Golden Polish	
White Langshans		W. C. B. Polish	

Toulouse Geese \$2.25 per 7 Ganders, \$3.00 W. H. Turkeys, \$2.50 per 9
Emden Geese, \$4.00 per 14 Toms, - \$3.50 M. B. Turkeys, \$4.50 per 18

Send us your order if you want fair treatment. We can please you, as we have as many pleased customers as any breeders in America. If you have never dealt with us we want your order, and will endeavor to hold your patronage. We have won thousands of premiums in the past 11 years, which shows the quality we breed.

GLENWOOD POULTRY FARM
BOX 99 GEORGE HARTMAN, Prop.

FREEPOR, ILL.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS

From Prize Winning Stock.
Large and Vigorous.
Great Egg Producers.

Per Setting, 15 Eggs, - - - \$2.50.

S. B. NEWMAN, Jr.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

422 Scott Street

ECCS

From Winners at Birmingham,
Selma, Nashville, Mobile, Jackson,
Columbus, Montgomery,
Jamestown, Jeannette, etc. etc.

DUCKS

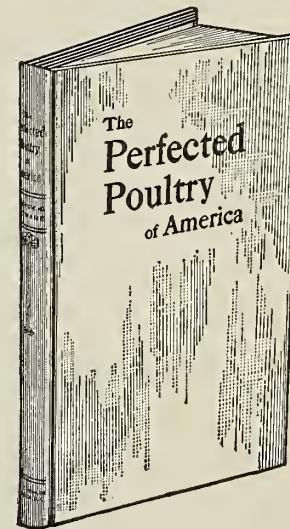
Booked Now. Pekin Ducks; Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. White and Brown Leghorns, Black Javas, Minorcas, Rhode Island Reds, Light Brahmans, etc. Write for Catalogue. HAYSEN'S POULTRY YARD CO. Box H, Chunchula, Mobile County, Ala. General Southern Agents, Petaluma Incubators & Brooders, (Standard of the World).

A NEW \$10,000 POULTRY BOOK.

Free Sample Sheets.

The world's greatest illustrated book of Poultry, Turkeys, and Waterfowl, with 117 full page plates of the fowls, feathers, and detailed markings.

\$10,000 Poultry Book, containing the most complete and authentic work on the origin, history, breed, characteristics, shape, and color markings of the recognized breeds of poultry. This book is printed on heavy plate paper,



6x9 inches, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full page plates. Sample pages, showing beautiful full page illustrations, free. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to this journal. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your Poultry knowledge complete. Make all remittances payable to

The Industrious Hen Company,
Knoxville, Tennessee

FOR SALE
S. C. B. LEGHORNS



Winning at the St. Louis, Mo., Show, Nov. 25-30, 1907; 1 and 2 ckl., 1, 2 and 3 pullet, 2 hen. At the Bristol, Tenn., show, Dec. 8-12, 1907, 1 ck., 1 hen, 1 ckl., 3 ckl., 1 and 2 pullet, 1 pen.

Ckls. and pullets for breeders, the same line of blood. Eggs \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting per 15 eggs. Call for free circular and get show record.

M. S. COPELAND, R. 1, Powell's Sta., Tenn.

**SINGLE COMB
BUFF ORPINGTONS**

Years of careful line breeding have produced a family of birds extra strong in TYPE and COLOR. Great layers, mature in six months. Eggs that will hatch sure winners. Send for illustrated mating list.

H. H. KINGSTON, JR.

Brighton P. O., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Try the Darling Way of Feeding Little Chicks this Spring and Watch Results

Darling Foods
In 100-lb. Bags

Chick Feed
Price, \$2.50

Scratching Food
Price, \$2.00

Forcing Food
Price, \$2.00

Beef Scraps
Price, \$2.75

Oyster Shells
Price 70c

Mica Crystal Grit
Price, 65c

All Prices F. O. B.
Chicago or
New York
Cash with Order

Darling & Company Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago
Box 41, Long Island City, New York

DARLING'S Chick Feed does not work miracles. We don't make wild or exorbitant claims for it. It is simply a chick food composed of the ingredients little chicks require, properly balanced, clean and reduced to the right degree of fineness. There is no waste. Chicks eat it all and digest it all. Because they digest it all, they escape bowel trouble and the whole train of little chick complaints that take them off by thousands. It is the best chick feed because it produces best results. It makes healthy chicks and makes them grow.

If Darling's Chick Feed were not all it is claimed to be, the knowing ones would have found it out long ago and ceased to use it.

All Darling Foods are of the same high character. No by-products from breakfast food factories, no mill sweepings. They are prepared originally and solely for poultry feeding—all the nutriment of the grains, the best that can be procured.

We are prompt shippers. Send along your order, directing to nearest office.

Our fine catalog on Foods and Poultry Supplies and our admirable little book, "Fill the Egg Basket," are free. Ask for them.

Important Notice to National White Wyandotte Club Members.

And breeders interested in the future progress and prosperity of this now most popular breed.

Notice is hereby given that five out of the seventeen persons who answered to the roll call at Cleveland were not paid up in annual dues (hence not members), among whom was the person chosen to preside, the one chosen as secretary-treasurer, and one chosen as an officer; that Article 10 of the Constitution and By-Laws reads "Annual Dues shall be one dollar and shall become due in advance, the first of October of each year. All dues must be paid for before the first of the January following or membership ceases; the member having been duly notified by the secretary."

Owing to the above facts, the Executive Committee does not recognize an election and has authorized the Acting Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. P. Rankin, of Hartington, Neb., to send out ballots asking for another vote on the time and place of meeting for the election of officers and suggesting that it be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., the second week in August, 1908, in connection with the Annual Meeting of the American Poultry Association where an auditing committee can be appointed by both Club and American Poultry Association to go over the club books, correspondence, etc., in order that the charges made against Mr. Hallcock by the Executive Committee may be verified by both organizations.

Any one making payment of dues, membership fees or anything whatsoever pertaining to the National White Wyandotte Club to any other than the present acting Secretary-Treasurer, H. P. Rankin, until after the properly recognized election shall do so at their own risk.

(Signed.) W. R. GRAVES, Pres.
JOHN F. HOLLIS, Mem. Ex. Com.
H. P. RANKIN, Acting Sec.-Treas.

The American Polish Club.

The annual meeting of the American Polish Club was held January 2, 1908, in conjunction with the Meriden Poultry Association's annual exhibition at Meriden, Conn., and was a great success. The quantity and quality of the birds shown was the greatest in the history of the organization, representatives of all the different breeds being on exhibition. President Charles L. Seely was on deck, and in a very large class of W. C. Blacks broke all records, winning five firsts and four seconds, making the most points in a single class of any exhibitor in the entire show. Walter B. Sherry, the veteran exhibitor, won the magnificent silver cup for general display by Cyril Crimmins, although Secretary Caldwell gave him a very close rub with a display of exceptionally fine birds. It was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Boston during the Boston show, season 1908-'09.

The club catalogue for 1908 is now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to anyone interested upon receipt of a two cent stamp sent to M. V. Caldwell, Sec'y-Treas. American Polish Club, Route No. 5, Lisbon, Ohio.

Taylor's Jamestown Winners IN AYLESBURY AND MOSCOW DUCKS.

A Clean Sweep. White Holland Turkeys. 2nd Tom and 2nd Hen. High Class Pekin Ducks and Winter Laying White Wyandottes.

R. Randolph Taylor, R 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

KENTWOOD POULTRY FARM J. H. MILLER, Prop. - KENTWOOD, LA.

BARRED, BUFF AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

Light Brahma, Buff Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs; S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs: \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting of 15, or \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per one hundred for incubator use. Stock for sale and some great bargains in cocks and cockerels of all breeds that we handle.

POLAND CHINA HOCS

Best blood line in America, pedigreed and registered, moderate prices.

THE FINEST DOG KENNEL IN THE SOUTH

Fox terriers, the finest ratters on earth. Scotch Collies; sable and white; black and white; and tri-colored. Pointers of the best breeds, all pedigreed and registered. We also have a fine flock of Toulouse geese.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SALE AND WANT NO DISSATISFIED CUSTOMER.

Plenty of stock for sale; write us your wants.

LANGFORD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS SINGLE COMB ONLY

Won at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1st prize Cockerel.

Jamestown: 1-4-6 ckls.; 4 and 6 pullets; 3 cock; 3rd hen. Shape and color special on male; also cup.

Fort Worth, Texas: 1st cock; 2nd hen; 1-2 ckls.; 1-3-4 pullets; 1st pen.

Nashville, 1908: 1st cock, 1st hen, 1-3 ckls., 1-2 pullets, 1st pen. Three (3) Silver Cups. Our yards are mated and are the strongest we have ever handled. EGGS FOR SALE. Write for new illustrated catalogue.

FRANK LANGFORD, R. R. 10, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Score-Card Mossbacks.

The score-card mossbacks are bobbing up in unexpected places and burying themselves by their statements which purport to support their hobby. Score-card mossbacks! Sounds well, doesn't it? And fits, too. Kansas City sits in line for comparison judging in 1909, the Missouri State show management embraces the faith for her next annual, and the Kansas State Association elected enough men to her board of managers to insure her next show being judged by comparison, with the subsequent quick awards and the doing away with the mistakes the score-card always brings with it.—*Poultry Times*.

Texas is swinging into line for comparison judging. Dallas has been using the system for three years, Fort Worth was partly judged that way and still another was. It has already been decided that the Corsicana and the Dallas shows will be judged that way the coming season. The many mistakes and troubles created by the score-card the past season is liable to put lots of them in line for comparison. The swine and cattle people have abandoned the score-card and the poultry breeders will eventually do it.—*Southern Poultryman*.

\$10,000 Poultry Book.

The new book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," has been finished. All who may be interested in this book may be furnished with a circular containing specimen pages. Every one anxious to know more of real quality and how to produce it, and how to recognize quality when they have it, should secure a copy of this book. The price, which is \$2.50, is a modest sum when the real value of the book is taken into consideration. This book contains over one hundred full page illustrations of all poultry bred in this country and used for exhibition purposes. Parti and tricolored birds are shown with the feathers from each section printed with the illustration. This teaches the kind and character of markings found upon the best specimens that have ever been shown. This book is an object lesson that can well be studied and made use of by every one in mating their fowls, and shows what has been done and what can be done in the way of producing beautiful specimens. No one can hope to succeed without this book, providing they are anxious to learn the lesson of how to produce better and better stock each year.

Miles' Mating Catalogue.

Columbus, O., is before us. Mr. Miles enjoys the distinction of many prizes during the past winter. He is the originator of the famous Utopia strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, and reader, if you are interested in either of these breeds write Mr. Miles for a copy of his mating list. He will take pleasure in sending it to you and you may learn something to your advantage. He has not been studying mating and breeding 20 years for nothing.

Has The Right Name.

Livermore, Ky., March 17, 1908.

Industrious Hen Co.:

GENTLEMEN—Please find enclosed check for \$5, payment on my ad. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN certainly has the right name. She has gotten some nice orders for me in the short time she has had my ad.

Yours truly,
A. A. CHIVERTON.

Your name and address classified in nearly sixty magazines, one whole year for \$1.00, and the Mansfield Real Estate Journal free. These magazines will reach in the year nearly twelve million people. Cupp's Advertising Bureau, Mansfield, Ohio.

**WHITE ROCKS
— AND —
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS
EXCLUSIVELY.
FISHEL AND NORTHUP STRAINS.**

Our motto: "Nothing but the best is fit to live." Eggs \$2.00 per sitting. A few white cockerels for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

**WOODLEY & COTTON,
403 Road St. - Elizabeth City, N. C.**

**BETTER THAN SHINGLES
— AND CHEAPER**

Shingles are getting so scarce and of such poor quality that builders everywhere are using "Vulcanite" Roofing in their place. It makes a splendid roof, wears longer than shingles or tin, looks better, is easier and quicker laid; much cheaper and does not warp or rot. For a thoroughly reliable, durable, economical roof "Vulcanite" solves the roofing problem. It is the standard Ready Prepared Roofing in this and foreign countries—for over 60 years it has been used on all kinds of buildings so successfully that its sale is increasing at a wonderful rate. Once laid the roof expense stops—it does not require annual painting. Before you build or repair get our free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why," tells why you should buy "Vulcanite"—the kind that's right. Write for it today.

BIRMINGHAM SUPPLY CO., Dept. 59

7 N. Forsythe St., Atlanta, Ga.
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— Lasts Longer
— Looks Better
— Easier, Quicker Put On

WARD'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

At the Orlando Poultry Show, Dec. 18, '07, our birds won as follows: 1st pen, 2, 3, 4, ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 4, clk; 3 pul. Both Red Club silver cups for best pen, and display. Specials for shape and color on male and color on female. Grand sweepstakes prize for highest scoring bird in the show.

Eggs From Special Matings \$2 per Setting.

LIMITED NUMBER eggs from our selected Prize Yard, headed by "Osceola," our champion Cockerel, and containing hens and pullets scoring from 92½ to 95, at \$5.00 per 15.

We make a specialty of incubator eggs at \$8 per hundred. Write for our free illustrated booklet, describing our birds.

LAKE MONT FARMS. C. FRED WARD, Prop., WINTER PARK, FLA.
Member both Red Clubs and American Poultry Association.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB**Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South.**

All birds standard bred, correct color, and shape. None but the best allowed to live. Eggs for hatching a specialty. List of winnings, with matings for 1908 free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special prize matings \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

HOUDANS OF QUALITY

My matings for this season are the best I ever owned. My pens are headed by Blue Ribbon Winners from Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis shows. More prizes in 1908 than any Houdan breeder in America. Highest egg-record strain of Houdans in the world. Catalogue free.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS

Bred in all their purity. Standard in size, type and solid buff in color. Send for mating list.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE. EGGS AND STOCK.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR - ORLEANS, INDIANA.
President National Houdan Club.

The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

WORLD'S POULTRY RECORD BROKEN

Cyphers Incubators continue to break all records for large hatches at the Big Poultry Shows, at Experiment Stations and in the hands of thrifty farmers throughout the country. What is the use for you or anybody else to take chances and run risks with an Incubator of uncertain value when you have the experience of America's Leading Experts to guide you? If you don't know why?

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

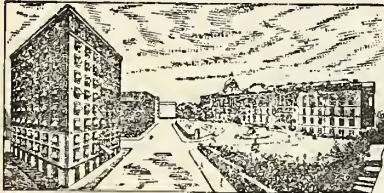
Lead all others, then it is because you haven't sent your name in yet for the mammoth 212-page Cyphers Incubator Book, which is a complete Cyclopedic of information and profuse illustrations. There is no other book like this and none near so good. And see for yourself actual type, pictures and figures, the unusual proposition we offer you. Write us on a postcard and be looking forward to receiving a book full of the latest and most reliable Incubator news. We will promptly mail it to your home, postage prepaid, free. Address nearest office.

GUARANTEED
BEST MATCHER

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY
Factory and Home Office: Buffalo, N.Y.
BRANCH HOUSES: Oakland, Cal.; New York City; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; London, England.

Commonwealth Hotel

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up; rooms with private bath for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$3.00 per day and up. Weekly rates on rooms with hot and cold water and shower baths, \$6.00 to \$9.00; rooms with private baths, \$9.00 to \$12.00; suites of two rooms and bath, \$15.00 to \$22.00.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Stone floors, nothing wood but the doors. Equipped with its own Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning Plant.

Long Distance Telephone in Every Room.
STRICTLY A TEMPERANCE HOTEL
Send for Booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS,
Manager.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS**LINE BRED**

From New York and Chicago

WINNERS

Get my Mating List.

J. C. COMFORT

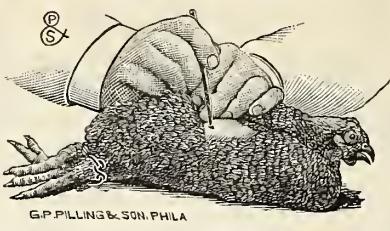
State V. Pres. Buff Rock Club

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Bred from selected stock. Eggs \$1.50 per dozen.
Orders booked Feb. and Mar. \$1.00.

MRS. J. W. MAHAN, WHITTLIES DEPOT, VA.

**Money In Capons.**

G. P. PILLING & SON, PHILA.

MAKING INCISION.

Why sell a scraggly rooster, all breast bone and comb, when less feed will produce a fat Capon bringing more pounds per fowl and more money per pound? There is no good reason why any one should do so. Capons are remarkably easy to eat, they are easy, very easy to sell at top price (did you ever hear of a glut in the Capon market?) and best of all they are easy to make—you can easily become a skilled operator. A skilled operator does not lose more than one per cent. of the birds caponized and if one does die it dies under the Capon knife and you can have a chicken pot-pie for dinner so there is no loss if you do kill one or two.

Look this matter of Caponizing up, write the old firm of G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their catalogue of "Easy to Use" Caponizing Instruments (sent with full directions) get the set you like the best and put money in your purse. There is money, big money in Capons, why don't you get you share?

The Roofing Proposition.

Is prepared roofing all right? How does it compare with shingles when used in Nebraska? I am told that the wind plays smash with this kind of roofing here in the west. Tell us something about it.—T. H. D., David City, Nebraska.

The cheap, thin, poor roofing is dear at any price, and we would not advise its use. The good, heavy roofing is all right and you can use it without fear of its blowing away or leaking if you use even ordinary care in putting it on. There is roofing on the market that is not much thicker than common paper, and this we advise everybody to pass up. The heavy mineral roofing that does not need painting when put on is the kind to get. It will cost you a little more at first, but in after years you will be glad that you invested in that kind. We don't generally give business addresses in this column, but we will say that the kind called "Amatite" will give good results used on any roof, no matter of what pitch. It requires no paint or asphalt dressing, so can be used on a steep roof. The old time shingles made the best roof we know of aside from slate, which is too costly to be reckoned with, but that kind of shingles are gone with the white pine lumber. The shingles that are furnished today are very unsatisfactory and are getting worse all the time. We know of roofs that have been covered with this "Amatite" for a long time and it is giving the best of results. It is easy to put on and easy to haul out from town. Try it on the next building you put up and you will not be disappointed with the results.—*Farm Progress*.

You can obtain a free sample of Amatite by addressing the nearest office of the manufacturers. The Barrett Manufacturing Co., at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans or Cincinnati.

Mobile, Ala., Poultry Show.

The Mobile Poultry Breeders Association has waked up to the fact that they must have a show in Mobile this season. The old members are taking new interest and new members are coming in, and everything looks good for a big show. The following officers were elected at the last meeting: Geo. Eberlein, President; C. M. Erdman, Vice-President; J. M. Sturtevant, Sec-Treas., and E. R. Hayssen, Dr. W. W. Osgood, J. F. Hutchings, Jno. S. Glennon, and R. J. Gibbons on the executive committee. Dates will be published later; watch for Mobile. J. M. Sturtevant, Sec'y.

Licensed Poultry Judges.

Below is a list of Licensed Poultry Judges of the American Poultry Association. Send \$2 and we will insert your name and address under this head for one year:

Chas. V. Keeler, Winamac, Ind.
S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio
Clarence W. King, Romulus, N. Y.
John Dudley, Emporia, Kansas
O. P. Greer, Bourbon, Ind.
A. B. Shaner, Lanark, Ill.
Phil Feil, Canal Dover, Ohio
F. J. Marshall, College Park, Ga.

"THROW PEARL TO POULTRY AND WATCH RESULTS"

The Grit**Grinds**

tributes to the bony framework of the body and to the circulation, to the covering of feathers; to scales on the legs; to beak and toes. It balances the food ration making it valuable and economical. Our little free booklet "True Grit" tells more facts.

Pearl Grit

contains Iron for blood; Lime for shells and bones; Silicon for feathers, claws and beak; Magnesia for shell; Sulphur for yolk. So it's a balancer to grains, grasses, flesh, etc., supplying what they cannot. If you would have your fowls vigorous, bright-eyed, strong in legs and in eggs, throw Pearl to them and watch results. You'll like to read our little book, "True Grit." It tells a lot about chicks and hens that you would like to know; and also explains how necessary Pearl Grit is. Write to-day.

The Ohio Marble Co.
Box 225, No. Wayne St.,
Piqua, Ohio.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES**

Are the BEST fowl on earth. Ask me "WHY?"

At St. Louis, Nov. 1907, on three entries I won 3 ribbons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

E. F. GILLETT,
R. F. D. 3. **ROCKFORD, ILL.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM
White Plymouth Rocks of Quality

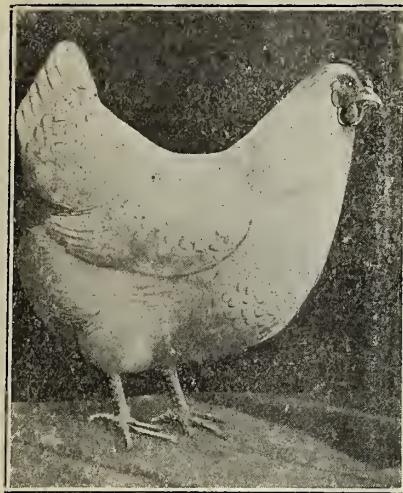
"FISHEL" STRAIN.

"The best in the world." They are "correct" in every way. They are "the kind that's different. Beautiful illustrated circular and mating list tells the rest. Write

PLUMMER McCULLOUGH,
White Plymouth Rock Specialist.
Box A., Mercer, Pa.

Hunting**FOR POULTRY MEN**

When in need of Letter-Heads, Envelopes, Note-Heads, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Post Cards, Circulars, Folders, Etc. Get our samples and prices before you place your order. **FINE CUTS USED.** We pay the Express charges. Samples cheerfully sent FREE. (Mention your breed.)
W. A. BODE PRINTING CO. BOX 176. FAIR-HAVEN, PA.



Rhoda V—Pullet, score 96½; winner of two blues in 1908. Bred and owned by E. B. Irvan, Hardin, Ky.

Sheridan, Ind., Poultry Association.

Reorganized and elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Jacob Pritsch, Pres.; R. M. Pettijohn, Vice-Pres.; J. T. Richardson, Secretary; W. Atlee Stephenson, Asst. Secretary; H. E. Newman, Supt.; C. E. Couch, Asst. Supt.; J. E. Kercheval, Treas. The date for next winter's exhibition was set for the week of Dec. 28, '08, to Jan. 2, '09, which is expected to be the largest ever held in this part of the state.

I can sell your real estate no matter where located. G. W. Cupp, The Real Estate Man, Mansfield, Ohio.

Axford Round Incubator
First sold in U. S.
The only safe one.
Get one and sleep sound.
Send for prices, etc.
H. W. AXFORD,
Station M, CHICAGO

MASTERS

Tobacco, Cabbage, Tomato and Sweet Potato Transplanter

Has been thoroughly tested in the field during the past three seasons and every suggested improvement has been adopted, so that we now offer the dealers and growers the grandest little tool ever devised for setting all kinds of plants. Does better work than can be done by hand and more than twice as fast. Will set plants cheaper than the horse planter, acre by acre, will do perfect work where the horse planter will not work at all—amongst rocks and stumps and on side-hill land, and far more satisfactory in every way. For full particulars, wholesale and retail price, address

MASTER PLANTER CO.
Dept. 6. 178 So. Water St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hundreds Have Taken Advantage

Of our sixty day offer on the following journals. You haven't. Better do it today, before the offer is withdrawn. On account of the continued high price of paper, with no seeming chance of reduction, it is not at all improbable that a general increase in the subscription price of newspapers and magazines generally will be compulsory. We advise those of our readers who can do so to buy as much literature in advance as they can, for the price is surely going up. Here is what we are offering now. It will probably be withdrawn after this month:

THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR ONE YEAR OF

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN IS	50c.
THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST IS	50c.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER IS	50c.
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THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL IS	50c.
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The four taken separately will cost you	\$2.00
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Our This Month's Bargain Counter Offer Is:

THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURIST AND THE HEN, one year	50c.
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THE RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL AND THE HEN,	50c.
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All four of the above papers one year for	\$1.00
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Quick talk and small profits are business now. Address

The Industrious Hen Co. Knoxville, Tennessee.



- A - DEE FARM

J. A. DINWIDDIE, Prop.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS AND SINGLE COMB WHITE LECHORNS

Farm Raised, Trap Nest, Pedigreed.

Reds average score, pens Nos. 1 and 2, males, 92. Females, 91 points. S. C. White Leghorns, pens Nos. 1 and 2, males, 93; females, 93 points. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; from the above pens. Address

J. A. DINWIDDIE, R. 3, NEW MARKET, TENN.



RHODE ISLAND REDS FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND

DO YOU KNOW that our EGGS are now ready to ship to you? If you want eggs from stock winning at the JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, BOXTON, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, write now for our mating list and get in your order. Have also saved over a few FINE COCKERELS for YOUR MATINGS.

PHILIP CASWELL, Box H, NEWPORT, R. I.

TERRELL'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Were first prize winners in 1904 and 1905 in our best shows. In 1906 first prize winner at Nashville, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Houston, Texas, Marshall, Texas.

In the hands of my customers at Dallas, Texas, Augusta, Ga., Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, Ala.

This season's Birmingham state fair, won 1st and 3rd cocks, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen, best display in the American class.

At Augusta, Ga., 3rd cock, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 2nd hen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 1st pen, 1st display, special cup best colored bird in show, club cup for best pen.

Birmingham show, 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 5th cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st pen, club cup best display, club ribbon best shape male.

If you want birds to win for you in 1908 send me your egg orders. Book early. Prerating \$5.00 for 15 eggs. Special matings \$3.00 for 15 eggs, \$5.00 for 30, \$15.00 for 100.

A limited number of cockerels and pullets for sale. Write me your wants. 1908 circular of winnings and mating free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

L. K. TERRELL, 304 Tuscaloosa Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

National S. C. Rhode Island Red Club.

Was held at Ft. Wayne, Ind., January 21st, and was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held. The officers elected for the year 1908 were: President, Karl T. Brown, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Vice-President, H. B. Allen, Cozad, Nebraska; Second Vice-President, F. N. Fowler, Ames, Iowa; Third Vice-President, C. M. Hutton, Fort Worth, Texas; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Valliere, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Executive Committee: Karl T. Brown, M. D., Crawfordsville, Ind.; L. K. Terrill, Birmingham, Alabama; C. N. Hanson, Portsmouth, Ohio; L. C. Duncan, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. G. Murry, Springfield, Illinois; C. W. Zimmer, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; J. H. Valliere, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Why Do Women

Kill themselves over worn-out, heavy sewing machines, when they can buy a beautiful, new, light-running one for only \$16. It is more than foolish. It is suicidal. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN machine is the regular \$45 machine, selling all over the country by agents; and to be candid with you, their machine doesn't cost the jobber any more than ours—but the difference between \$16 and \$45, which is \$29, must go to the jobber and the agent. We are satisfied if we get paid for our advertising. Don't want any profit, and that's why it is offered to you at a small margin over what it cost to manufacture. It is high arm, drop head, has all the attachments, light running, guaranteed for a life time and sells for \$16, cash in advance. No deviation from these terms. A year's subscription to THE HEN free. Send for illustrated circular to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

National White Wyandotte Club.

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club, was held at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19th, 1908, and in the absence of the President, Fred E. Pile was chosen Chairman, and A. H. Emch Sec'y of the meeting, and at roll call the following members answered:

F. E. Pile, Cleveland, Ohio; A. G. Clark, Cleveland, Ohio; Jno. Zipp, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Humiston, Cleveland, Ohio; Fred Gruehle, Cleveland, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, Akron, Ohio; J. M. Moore, Akron, Ohio; A. E. Gilbert, Akron, Ohio; T. S. Wheeling, W. Va.; J. G. Rugh, Hamilton, Ohio; F. S. Hawn, Youngstown, Ohio; H. C. Hoffman, Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. Bissel, Austintburg, Ohio; A. H. Emch, Toledo, Ohio; M. F. Delano, Vineland, N. J.; George H. Alexander; G. R. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio.

A general discussion of the Club's affairs followed, and then the election, and the following officers were elected: G. R. Haswell, Circleville, Ohio, Pres.; M. F. Delano, Vineyard, N. J., Vice-Pres.; F. S. Hawn, Youngstown, Ohio, Sec'y and Treas. Executive Committee: Chas. D. Cleveland, West Orange, N. J.; B. S. Hume, French Village, Ill.; and John S. Martin, Port Dover, Canada. The President was instructed to secure a bonding company bond for the new Sec'y and Treas., in the sum of \$2,000.00, and also notify all members to send all dues and memberships to the new Sec'y and Treas., and all complaints to himself, so let us have both at once.

G. R. Haswell, President.

Don't Raise Chicks

without DAVIS Sanitary Food and Water Fountain! Life savers—no drowned chicks—keep water clean and fresh. Ask your Supply Dealer for them or order direct. Price 25¢ per \$2.70 doz. Postage 15¢ each, extra. No bottles or cans included. Circular free.

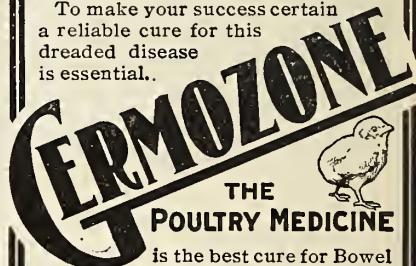
THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Mfrs.
Dept. 516, Battle Creek, Mich.

Save the Chicks

Little chicks are as susceptible to disease as is a baby, and your poultry work is hardly begun when the hatch is over.

Bowel Complaint is perhaps the most common, and at the same time the most fatal disease with which chicks are afflicted, millions of them dying from it annually.

To make your success certain a reliable cure for this dreaded disease is essential.



is the best cure for Bowel Complaint, Cholera, and other diseases so common to poultry. Germozone is a bowel regulator—a germicide—used and endorsed by leading poultry raisers all over the world.

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Send for new FREE books "20 Years with Poultry" and "Mandy's Poultry School."

TWICE A WEEK

...BLUE RIBBON BUFF LEGHORNS...

THEY WIN. THEY LAY. THEY PAY.
Eggs, best matings, \$3 for 15. Next best, \$2 for 15.

ROBT. T. ADAMS, R. F. D. No. 1. LYNCHBURG, VA.

\$4.66 Each Hen

Absolutely big profits raising poultry by our approved practical method. You make easily \$80 per month, \$1000 per year, from 24 hens, or \$800 from 12 hens. Nothing to buy—no incubators or expensive appliances. Either man or woman can start our plan at once without assistance.

Hen Sets 6 Days Only

Not 21 Days, as usual. With our complete book of instructions we send all descriptions, plans, illustrations, etc., the opinions and endorsements of leading poultry experts, also a library of valuable information for all poultry raisers. Our price now is only **\$1.00**.

MONEY BACK If you do not find this offer and outfit exactly as we claim, return it at once at our expense and get your Dollar back without question. The plan is worth a fortune to you. Don't delay.

THE ELWOSEHN CO.
514 O. T. Johnson Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

Here We Are--and Have Come to Stay.

A. N. BROWDER, **MRS. BELL WEBB TYLER,**
Proprietors

"THE PINES" POULTRY FARM

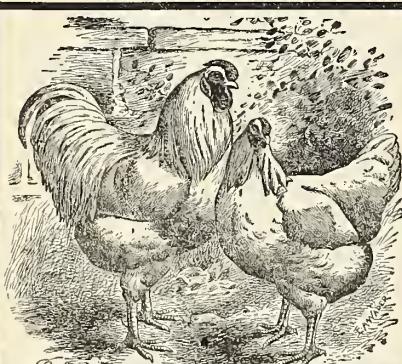
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

We have stocked our farm with the best stock money can buy regardless of price, from America's best breeders. Breeders who win everywhere, regardless of competition, and we are going to supply our customers as an introduction, with eggs this season. S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15, or \$8.00 per 100. S. C. Buff Orpington, \$2.50 per 15, or \$12.00 per 100. And positively guaranteed fertile and satisfactory. If bought from other Breeders would cost you from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per sitting. If you want eggs from good stock please give us a trial. We can sell a few bargains in stock this season. Order direct from this ad, or write to

"The Pines" Poultry Farm

A. N. BROWDER, Gen. Mgr. - **Anniston, Ala.**



SANITARY POULTRY YARDS
"FAMOUS" WHITE WYANDOTTES

A noted strain of heavy layers. "The laying hen is the paying hen." I have built up by the trap-nest individual record system, using nothing in breeding but the best, what I am pleased to call the
FAMOUS STRAIN

I breed for Merit and sell on Honor a strain of heavy layers. They are bred to Standard, to lay and show. Purity, vigor, prolific, Snow White. The best all-purpose fowls. Eggs from pens Nos. 1 & 2, Select Prize Winnings, \$3.00; pens Nos. 3 & 4, Special Choice Matings, \$2.00; pens Nos. 5 to 8, Splendid Utility Matings, \$1.00 for 15 eggs. Address "Box 122," Member Nat'l. White Wyandotte Club.

W. T. Roberts, Curley, Ala.

THIS IS THE LIMIT
\$5.00 FOR A 50-EGG HOT WATER
Buckeye
SELF-REGULATING INCUBATOR

Guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg. Chicks will be stronger and healthier because hatched under conditions that produce fullest development of strength while in the egg. With a 50-chick Brooder, only \$9.00 for Complete Outfit, delivered Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Send for FREE BOOK giving prices and describing this and larger sizes, Brooders, Supplies, and telling all about our great trial offer.

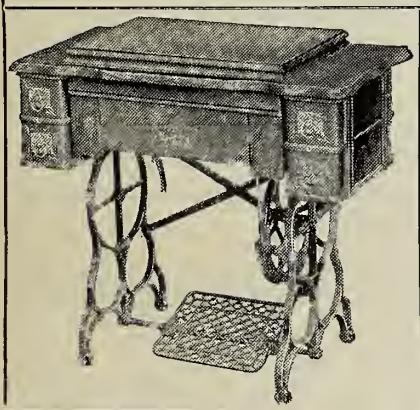
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MILLIGAN'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AGAIN

The sensation of the Great Nashville Show in the hottest class ever shown in the South. My first, second and third hen, first, second and fifth pullet, second cock, third and fourth cockerel, and second pen makes good my claim, best strain of S. C. White Leghorns in existence. At Knoxville and other smaller shows this season, I have furnished the winners. Can furnish you stock and eggs from the above winners together with my winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Birmingham, World's Fair. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000.

For quality and great egg production get the best from

JOHN R. MILLIGAN, - Valley Station, Ky.



**\$45 HIGH GRADE, DROP HEAD \$16
SEWING MACHINE FOR**

Silent—Easy Running—Life Time Guarantee. Equal to the Best and Highest Price Machine. Self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, self-threading cylinder shuttle. Strictly up-to-date, first-class, high grade machine in every detail. Closes up like picture, keeps out dust, use for table. Nothing better. Send for circular, or remit \$16 and have one shipped direct to you. A year's subscription to THE HEN free.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO. Knoxville, Tenn.



**"SOARING HIGH" IN THE SOUTH THIS TIME! WHAT!
"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, OF COURSE.**

E. B. THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED STRAIN.

My winnings at the Virginia Poultry Association Show, Richmond, Va., are 1st and 3rd prize cock, 1st and 3rd prize hen, 1st prize pen, and the Association's special ribbon for Best Display in Barred Rocks. My birds cannot be excelled in egg production, size, vigor and beauty. Grand yards mated for 1908 Egg Season. They will produce results that will please you. Eggs from best yards, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30. Next best, \$2.00 for 15. All stock sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address

LESLIE H. McCUE, Box 3, AFTON, VA.

Member of Virginia Poultry Association.

Partridge, Silver Penciled, Golden Barred & Barred Plymouth Rocks

White, Black, Columbian and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. My birds have won the highest honors at the World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia and Washington.

Moderate Prices. **Hillcrest Farms, Oakford, Pa.** Free Catalogue.
WM. F. FOTTERALL, Prop.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

The only choicest specimens in my breeding pens, and they are bred to lay as well as win. Winnings:—Wilmington, N. C., 1902: 1st and 2nd pullets. Wilmington, N. C., 1903: 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 1st pen. Charleston, S. C., 1905: 2nd cockerel and 2nd pen. Charleston, S. C., 1906: 1st cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet. At the great Jamestown Exposition in the strongest class of Reds ever shown in the South I won 3rd cockerel. Charleston, S. C., 1907: 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50—50.

P. R. BROOKS, - - - - BLACK CREEK, N. C.

Robertson Co., Tenn., Poultry Show.

Was a grand success, and much praise is given John R. Love and Sanford McFerrin. Judge T. Reid Parrish, of Nashville, placed the ribbons to the eminent satisfaction of all. The many beautiful birds shown demonstrated the fact that Robertson county ranks among the first chicken counties in the state. We will be glad to make special mention of any deserving details, but space forbids us publishing the entire list of winners.

Use Borax.

The careful housekeeper has found that her work on wash day is made much easier if the clothes to be washed can be soaked over night, as this loosens the dirt and makes them much easier to wash. A small amount of borax dissolved in the water in which the clothes are soaked is a great help in softening and removing the dirt and in whitening the clothes. Borax costs more than sal-soda, but it does not injure the fabric as do the stronger alkalies, so in the end it is the cheaper.

We Lost on This Deal.

Newport, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1908.

Editor Hen—I will have to request you to discontinue my ad from your March issue, and allow me to cancel my contract, for I am entirely sold out of turkeys. I will advertise again next winter. Yours truly,

Mrs. J. S. SUSONG.

\$200 PER MONTH IN THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. I handle real estate on the co-operative plan and need you no matter where located. \$10.00 capital will start you. Experience unnecessary, as I prepare you by mail and appoint you my special representative. Write for my offer and free book. G. W. Cupp, Mansfield, Ohio.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, September 21 to 26, 1908.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Blue Blooded, Well Bred, Well Raised Winners.

My birds are good to eat, good to lay, good to show. Won at Knoxville, Dec. '06, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen; club specials for best cock, hen and pen, and Grand Silver Cup of Na. S. C. Buff Orpington Club. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

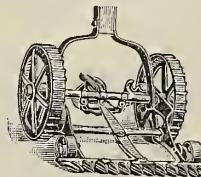
A. C. COCHRAN -- KNOXVILLE, TENN.

...SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS...

For beauty and eggs are excelled by none, laying the year round a medium white egg. Our birds have been bred for years from the very finest high scoring heavy laying ancestors.

Prices, Eggs \$2.50 for 15 from choice matings; also a few cockerels and one Duroc Jersey Boar for sale at live and let live prices. A square deal to all.

CORUM BROS., R. F. D. 6, BOX 13, RUTLEDGE, TENN.



THE CLIPPER CUTS

tall grass and weeds, and does all the trimming along the fences, walks and drives. Send for free catalogue. CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO. Dixon, Ill.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winners at World's Fair, St. Louis' Mo.; Herald Square, New York; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.

White Wyandottes, white as snow. State Show winners, Silver Cup winners. Birds score to 96. Pen to 101. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

R. L. CASTLEBERRY, - McCune, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM S. C. B. ROCKS & S. C. B. LEGHORNS

I have also stock to sell of M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Rankin strain and Brown Leghorns. The turkeys are large, well marked, bred from my 49 1-2 pound tom, are strong and hearty. Have a large range.

GEO. E. PATTON, Morganton, N. C.

Pickens, S. C., Poultry Show.

The second annual show of the Pickens County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will be held in Pickens, S. C., on Dec. 2, 3, and 4, 1908. Mr. Loring Brown, Smyrna, Ga., will be the judge. J. N. Hal-lum, Secretary.

A Great Help to All Who Read It.

It is always with a great deal of pleasure that I await the monthly arrival of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I certainly think it is a paper which is a great help to all who read it, whether they are professional poultrymen, or merely beginners. Yours truly,

ARTHUR EATON, High Point, N. C.

South Carolina State Fair

Will be held at Columbia, October 26-30, 1908. E. J. Watson, Com., J. D. Dial, Clerk.

We will place your ad in nearly 200 magazines for 50 cents a line and allow you 20 cents a line for a few minutes work. Will place in weeklies for 1c, a line and allow you 1-2c. a line for a few minutes work. Stamp for particulars. Cupp's Advertising Bureau, Mansfield, Ohio.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, September 21 to 26, 1908.

Wabash Poultry Yards

ARITON, ALA.

BREEDERS OF

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

"WILBERS WORLD'S BEST"

AMERICAS GREATEST LAYERS & WINNERS

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS

"THE BLUE RIBBON STRAIN"

The best all purpose fowl, beautiful, profitable and good mothers. We will spare a few very choice birds from each variety at right prices. Eggs from our grand matings at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Order direct from this or write us your wants. We give you your money's worth.

WABASH POULTRY YARDS,
Dept. B. D. A. WALKER, Gen. Mgr., ARITON, ALA.

.BUFF ORPINGTONS..

Pen headed by 1st prize cockerel, Bristol, 1907 show. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. High scoring Buff Leghorns and Silver Wyandottes, eggs \$1.50 per 15.

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ABINGDON, - - VIRGINIA.

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Poultrymen

HOTEL IMPERIAL

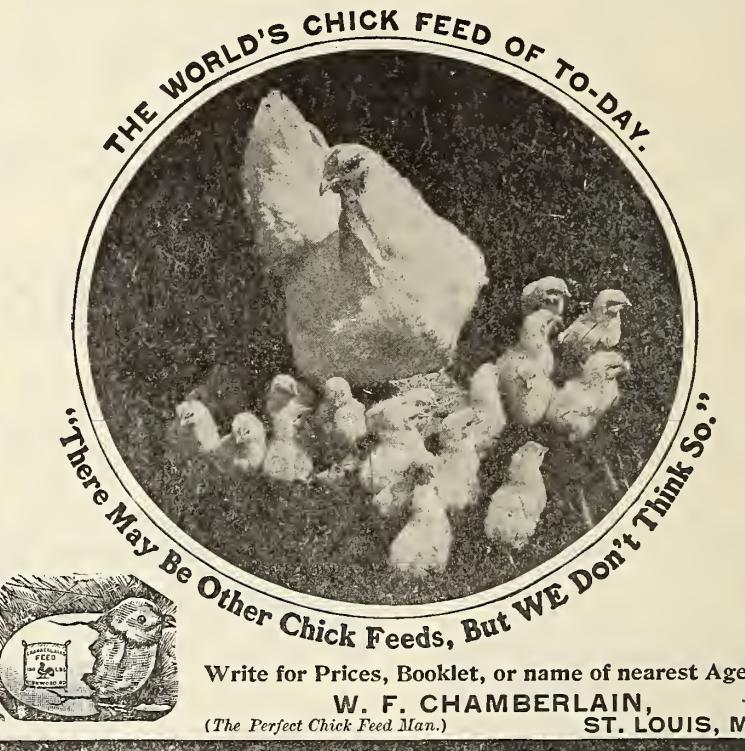
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LONG DISTANCE PHONES
IN EVERY ROOM

Rates \$2.50 and up. Rooms
with Bath, \$3.50 and
\$4.00 per day

AMERICAN PLAN

Mamma And The Babies
All Raised on

CHAMBERLAIN'S PERFECT CHICK FEED

Write for Prices, Booklet, or name of nearest Agent.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN,
(The Perfect Chick Feed Man.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WALKER'S BARRED ROCKS & WHITE WYANDOTTES

WIN WHEREVER SHOWN

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right
STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

WALKER BROS., R. I., MADISONVILLE, TENN.

How About Maturing Pullets—Your Pullets

Did you succeed last year in getting your pullets to laying in the fall? I can help you in this if you will let me. I have had hundreds of students the last two years in all the needs of poultrymen for practical help. These lessons have been printed in convenient form—handy, short—and are mailed in a single package for one dollar. Covers one year's work with chicks and hens.

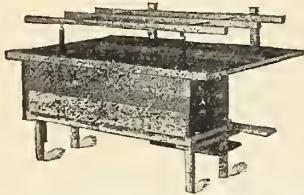
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Profusely illustrated, showing the newest and richest creations in Gold, Gem-Set and Tennessee Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver and other fine gift wares. It's free on request. Hundreds of persons throughout the South satisfactorily deal with us, and we want YOU to be one of our patrons.

*Wedding Invitations richly engraved in our own plant.
Send us your Fine Watches to be repaired.*

**HOPE BROS. JEWELERS, 519 Gay Street
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**



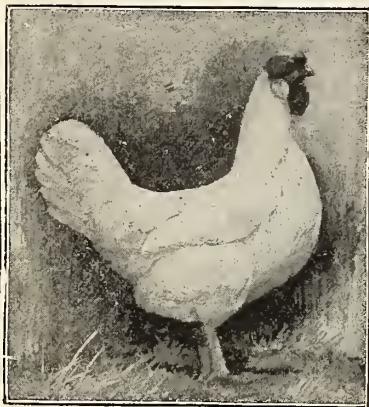
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If you know the secret of picking the layers from the non-layers, the loafers in your stock. The Potter System teaches you this: keep only layers, they are theayers. 20,000 poultrymen now use our system and make more money. Send for free circulars about it, also large 64 page catalogue telling all about Poultry House Fixtures, V. E. Roosts, Perfection Feed Hoppers, Trap Nests, etc. If you want to know how to have complete, convenient and sanitary quarters for your fowls and how to make money on them, don't delay in writing to us for our catalogue. Potter Poultry Products are for Particular Poultry People. Are you particular? Then write us at once, for you are losing money every day for delay in learning what we offer.

T. F. POTTER & CO.,

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THERE ARE REASONS WHY
YOU WILL GET BETTER RESULTSIf You Buy EGGS For HATCHING From
FOGG'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS
THAN FROM ANY OTHERS.

They are from the finest breeders in this country. Eggs are packed in such a manner as to go safely any distance. You will not have a lot of broken ones when they arrive.

Fertility Guaranteed.

Eggs from regular and special matings, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15; \$6.00 and \$10.00 per 100; \$45.00 and \$80.00 per 1,000.

Send for my folder and large illustrated catalogue telling all about the FINEST STRAIN OF S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS IN AMERICA. They give facts you ought to know. Send for these today.

N. V. FOGG,

BOX A,

MT. STERLING, KY.

**DITTO'S
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**

AGAIN WINNERS AT LOUISVILLE'S GREAT SHOW.

My winning cockerel, a real sensation in the hottest class of "Reds" ever shown in Louisville. At three shows this season my birds have won 27 prizes and 3 silver cups, making good my claims that I have the best. If you want to raise winners, buy stock or eggs from DITTO. Circular free.

D. L. DITTO,

Brandenburg, Ky.

**BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
AS GOOD AS THE BEST**

My Minorcas have won at the five leading Southern Shows this season. Twenty-one First Prizes out of a possible 25. Four times as many 1st and 2nd prizes as all competitors combined.

Show birds and breeders for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs, \$2.00. \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting. Write for list of show winnings and pen matings.

C. H. LEDFERD, 81-83 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

1889

CABHART'S

1908

S. C. White Leghorns have won highest honors at Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Ky., state fair, etc. Single birds, trios and pens for sale of the highest class only. A few cockerels scoring to 95 3-4, \$3.00 to \$10.00. Eggs that will hatch regardless of distance from the finest of exhibition matings, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. \$10.00 per hundred.

Write me. Circular free.

W. E. CABHART,

Box M.

BOHON, KY.

S. C. R. I. Reds :: Indian Runner and Rouen Ducks

Beginning June 1 we shall offer some grand breeders at attractive prices. Females, 1 and 2 years old, \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Males \$2.50 to \$5.00. Mated trios and pens at all prices. Also eggs and chicks. Write us your wants. Birds shipped on approval.

W. H. WITTINGTON, Mgr.

WHITE BIRCH POULTRY FARM, Bridgewater, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

LARGEST SHOW RECORD OF ANY BREEDER IN THE SOUTH
FOR 1907-1908. STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

D. D. SLADE,

R. R. 8.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Catalogues and Mating Lists.

This season some very attractive poultry literature is being mailed to those interested all over the country. Among those that have reached our table and that are worthy of possessing are Oscar E. Mills, Rocks and Reds, Columbus, Ohio; Hill Crest Farms, Rocks and Wyandottes, Oakford, Pa.; Hayssen's Poultry Yards, Leghorns and Ducks, Chunchula, Ala.; American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club, Union Poultry Yards, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. H. Fries, Leghorns and Wyandottes, Salisbury, N. C.; N. V. Fogg, White Leghorns, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; J. G. Comfort, Buff Rocks, Knoxville, Tenn.; Fred E. Carter, Black Minorcas, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. E. Carter, Brown Leghorns, Knoxville, Tenn.; Sturtevant Bros., Wyandottes and Leghorns, Kushla, Ala.; J. C. Clipp, Rocks and Turkeys, Saltville, Ind.; Kaufmann & Windheim, Reds, Nutley, N. J.; Kentwood Poultry Farm, Rocks, Wyandottes and Hogs, Kentwood, La.; Frank Langford, Reds, Nashville, Tenn.; C. Fred Ward, Reds, Winter Park, Fla.; West Durham Poultry Farm, West Durham, N. C.; C. Bracuit, White Wyandottes, Andover, Mass.; The Pines Poultry Farm, Leghorns and Orpingtons, Anniston, Ala.; Wilber Bros., White Leghorns, Petros, Tenn.; D. L. Ditto, Reds, Brandenburg, Ky.; Jno. R. Milligan, White Leghorns, Valley Station, Ky.; Leslie H. McCue, Rocks, Afton, Va.; Philip Caswell, Reds, Newport, R. I.; George E. Patton, Rocks and Leghorns, Morgantown, N. C.; T. Reid Parrish, Brahmas and Wyandottes, Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. Greene, Games, Montgomery, Ala.; Lloyd C. Mishler, Minorcas, Manchester, Ind.; James M. Butler, Columbian Wyandottes, Murfreesboro, Tenn. All of the above are advertisers in THE HEN, and we unhesitatingly commend them to our readers.

We make a specialty of writing follow-up letters and advertisements. Cupp's Advertising Bureau, Mansfield, Ohio.

Breeder and Shipper of High Class
**Poultry, Rabbits,
Cavies, Ferrets,
— AND —
Fancy Pigeons.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Prices reasonable, Correspondence solicited.

MRS. FRANCES SPAIN GRIFFIN,
1798 Faxon Ave., MEMPHIS, TENN.

DO YOU WANT LAYERS?

GREATEST ALL PURPOSE FOWL
SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND

REDS

QUICK GROWERS, HARDY, WELL
MATED PENS OF HEAVY LAYING
REDS, TRAP-NESTED.

EGGS
\$1.50 PER 15 \$2.50 PER 30

C. W. MARTIN,
Route 6, LEBANON, TENN.

Show Dates.

Secretaries and others interested are requested to send in show dates of county and state fairs and poultry shows for publication.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., September 21 to 26. J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

East Tenn. Poultry Assn., Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 9-12, 1908. Jno. G. Jennings, Secretary. Hutchinson and Marshall, Judges.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn. Poultry Assn., Dec. 16-19, 1908. W. H. Cochrane, Secretary.

Asheville Poultry Stock Assn., Asheville, N. C., Dec. 1-4, 1908. Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Sec.

Randall, Iowa, Dec. 11 to 15, 1908. D. M. Anderson, Secretary. Geo. D. Holden, Judge.

Salem, Ind.—Will hold next show Dec. 28 to Jan. 2, 1909. F. J. Heacock, Secretary; J. C. Clipp and F. J. Fechocke, Judges.

Pickens, S. C., Dec. 2 to 4, 1908. Loring Brown, Judge; J. N. Hallum, Secretary, Pickens, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., State Fair, October 26 to 30, 1908. E. J. Watson, Commissioner.

Greenfield, Tenn., January 19-22, 1909; F. J. Marshall, judge; R. E. Perry, secretary.

Madison Square Show, Dec. 20, 1908 to Jan. 2, 1909. H. V. Crawford, Secy., Mt. Clair, N. J.

Manchester Poultry Association, Dec. 16 to 20, 1908. Chas. M. Murphy, Secretary, Manchester.

St. Louis Poultry and Pet Stock Association Nov. 25 to 30, 1908. T. W. Arnett, Secy.. 4711 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, October 6 to 17; George P. Barnes, Secretary and General Manager.

Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, October 27 to Nov. 6, 1908. H. E. Blakeslee, Commissioner, Jackson.

Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 28, 1908 to Jan. 2, 1909; J. T. Richardson, Secretary, Sheridan, Ind.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2 to 5, 1908. O. H. Quentin, Secretary, Paterson, N. J.

Dropped the Wrong One.

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:—As I found that I was subscribing to a good many poultry papers and could not give them all due attention, I thought that I had better drop some, one of which was THE INDUSTRIOS HEN. I find that it was a mistake. So will thank you to re-enter me in your mailing list. I will avail myself of your offer of the N. Y. Tribune Farmer and The Hen for \$1.00, for which please find check enclosed.

Please begin with this month's number and oblige, yours truly, LION DESPLAN, Daytona, Fla.

You'll Start Raising Chickens When You Get My Price

Let me quote you my 1908 low price for a Chatham which will start you making extra chicken profits when you read my valuable new free book.

Chatham Free 1908 Book

Gives you the benefit of my 50 years' successful experience FREE—write nearest office for it today.

The Hanson Campbell Co., Ltd., 129 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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INCUBATOR OIL

You can increase your hatch twenty-five per cent by using in your incubators Soline Oil

No Smoke, no Odor, a perfect Oil, made from premium Pennsylvania Crude.

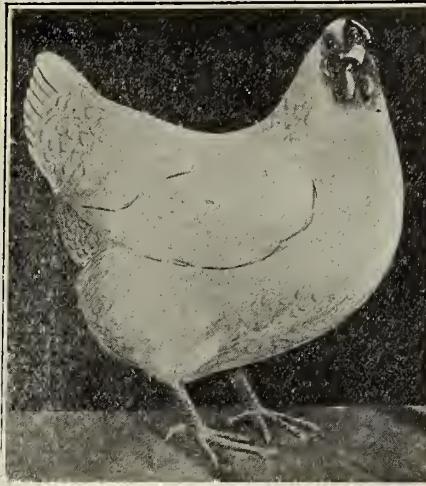
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As show birds and winter layers, they have never been beaten. I won my first show record in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1891, and have been first prize winner ever since. I have fine-bred from imported stock from the start and can suit the most exacting. EGGS \$2.00 per 15. Circular free.

A. A. CHIVERTON, Box 62, Livermore, Ky.

**IRVAN'S****WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Winners at the Largest Shows in the South.

They have demonstrated by their winnings that they are the best. They are no experiment, having been carefully selected and mated up to produce the correct results. They win for me and they win for my customers. Invest in them and they will win for you. They are the breed-to-day kind. Large, vigorous and handsome. Give me a trial order for I guarantee to please you or refund your money. Catalogue Free.

Address all orders to

E. B. IRVAN,

BOX 101.

HARDIN, KY.

BLACK MINORCAS
PRIZE WINNERS

EGGS \$3.00 PER 15.

FREE CIRCULAR ON MATINGS AND Winnings.

FRED E. CARTER, Irwin Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WOODLAND POULTRY FARM

Has been Taking Prizes for Twenty Years in
B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, S. C.
White and Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs
BLOOD TELLS. THEY WIN FOR ME AND WILL WIN FOR YOU
Mrs. R. H. Bell, Washington Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.

The KNOXVILLE STORAGE CO.

SOLE AGENTS, 123 Jackson Avenue, KNOXVILLE, TENN.
CARRY FULL LINE CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Prospective buyers are invited to call or correspond. They can save you money and show goods before you buy

PARRISH'S
Light Brahmams

— AND —
Columbian Wyandottes

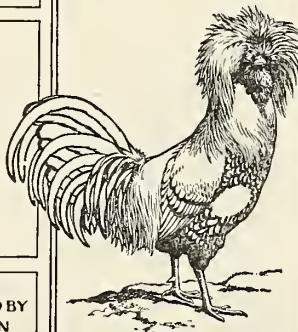
Parrish Breeds and Sells More Show Specimens than any Five Brahma or Columbian Breeders in the South.

Write for Catalogue.

T. REID PARRISH,

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE.

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The INDUSTRIOUS HEN



MODEL INCUBATORS HATCH CHICKENS THAT LIVE

Model Incubators are built for business. There are no trifling devices made to add to the cost and to mislead and confuse. Not a penny is spent needlessly in the construction of the Model. Not an item is omitted that is necessary to success. With the Model incubator there is no moisture problem; no "sitting up nights;" no worry; no failure. With only a few minutes attention from you each day, the Model will turn out a strong and vigorous chicken from every hatchable egg.

The handsome case is warmly padded and substantial.

The heating and ventilating systems are perfect, approximating conditions found under the hen.

The Compound Corrugated Leaf Thermostat, admittedly the most exquisitely accurate and powerful regulating device in use, is found only in the Model.

From every point, and in every way, the Model Hatcher stands without an equal. Wherever a successful poultry plant is found, there you find intelligent and up-to-date operators and the Models exclusively in use.

"I have used nearly all the better makes of incubators and brooders, and the New Model Incubators made by Chas. A. Cyphers are the nearest approach to the mother-hen that I have ever seen. On one occasion I got 600 strong, vigorous chicks from 600 eggs. They were placed in Model Colony Brooders, and fed on Model Chick Food for the first three weeks, and I succeeded in raising 98 percent of them to maturity." Wm. H. HARDIN, Gastonia, N. C.

"Out of 119 fertile eggs I got 108 healthy chickens, and raised 104."—HERMAN KUNKLE, Rockfort, Pa.

"My three hatchers gave me 97 chicks from 101 eggs; 95 chicks from 97 eggs; 127 chicks from 132 eggs."—J. W. GALLAGHER, Lovejoy, Pa.

"Our first hatch was 180 strong chickens out of 190 eggs, and we raised them all."—J. H. DRYER, Genoa, Ohio.

The strong, vigorous chickens hatched in the Model Incubators are raised to maturity in Model Brooders. These brooders are perfectly ventilated and well lighted.

The diffusive heating system used in the Model Brooders imparts a gentle warmth and prevents crowding. The Model Brooder is the most hygienic brooder on the market, because it is the most easily cleaned. The Model Catalog is a simply, concise description of these practical, successful hatchers and brooders. It covers every point that the intelligent investigator wants to know. Sent free upon request. Prompt shipment of Incubators and Brooders guaranteed.

"My Model came within forty-eight hours from date of order. I made six hatches, each hatch being better than 92 percent. I have tried eighteen other makes, and not one made an average hatch of 70 percent in six hatches."—FANCY FRUIT FARM, South Haven, Michigan.

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"Two of your Model Colony Brooders did the best work for me of any kind I have ever had. I hatched 475 chicks, raised 96 percent of them."—J. L. EDWARDS, Merriam Park, St. Paul, Minn.

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LARGE PRODUCTION
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With fowls having an average egg record of 198 eggs in a year, I won this season at Knoxville, December, 1906, 1st hen, 3d cock, 2d pen, highest scoring W. W., and had best shaped male. At Bristol, Va., January, 1907, 1st, 2nd cock; 1st cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th hen; 1st, 3d pen; best shaped male, and silver cup for largest winning display of 10 or more birds in American class. My fowls have vigor, health and hardiness; raised on free range—forty acres. Breeds, show or business birds on sale. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30; \$4.50 for 50; \$8 for 100.

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